FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1985

Israeli Raid: Further Comment and Reaction

A large percentage of those killed in the Israeli raid on PLO buildings near Tunis belonged to Force 17, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in a Jerusalem television interview, and he said there is "absolutely no doubt" that members of Force 17 carried out the Larnaca operation under orders from its commander and with the knowledge of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. A number of captured members of Force 17, including its deputy commander, have confirmed that Force 17 was responsible for the Larnaca attack, he disclosed. Peres denied that the United States was informed of the Israeli raid beforehand, asserting that "not a single foreigner knew in advance," and he maintained that the Americans were "totally unaware" that Israel had planes in the air. Asked why Israel raided PLO offices in Tunisia rather than Jordan, the Israeli leader said that while Tunisia provides the PLO with independent, "extraterritorial" territory, Jordan actively fights terrorism, preventing terrorists from crossing the Jordan River and from establishing terrorist bases inside Jordan. Welcoming the gradual "movement" in Jordan's position toward the peace process, Peres expressed hope that this will result in negotiations with Jordan. Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon viewed the Israeli raid as a clear warning that King Husayn must work rapidly to remove the PLO headquarters from Jordan, Jerusalem radio reported. Israel will be unable to tolerate these headquarters close to its border, Sharon stated, and it will be unable to negotiate with Husayn before he removes them from Jordan. Meanwhile, Peres and other ministers were "pleasantly surprised" by the U.S. reaction to the Israeli raid, according to Jerusalem television.

In Tunisia, President Habib Bourguiba summoned the U.S. ambassador in Tunis to express "deep regret and great astonishment" at the U.S. stance on the raid, Tunis radio noted, adding that Bourguiba also expressed concern about the role the United States "might have played in the operation." An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio strongly condemned the raid and the "total" U.S. support for it, which "once again proves the U.S. deep hostility to the Muslims and Arabs." In New York, the foreign ministers of Iran, Syria, and Libya discussed the "deceitful role" played by the United States in assisting Israel, according to the radio, and they also castigated King Husayn for declaring his readiness to negotiate with Israel. The Kuwaiti foreign minister sharply criticized U.S. political support for the raid in a speech to the UN Security Council broadcast by Kuwait radio. In the Gulf, a GCC General Secretariat statement cited by QNA likewise denounced the raid but did not mention the United States. In his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sent messages to Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali and the PLO's 'Arafat condemning the raid as an "inexcusable" attack on Tunisia's sovereignty.

Israel and the USSR

During his Jerusalem television interview on the Israeli air raid, Prime Minister Peres again stressed that Israel will not go into an international conference with the Soviet Union unless the latter renews diplomatic relations with Israel, and he stated that Israel is prepared to begin an "open and honorable" dialogue with the USSR. Peres condemned the murder of a Soviet diplomat in Beirut, Jerusalem radio noted.

Lebanon

The Soviet Union in a statement carried by TASS called the murder of a Soviet Embassy official in Beirut an "atrocity which cannot be pardoned" and demanded the "immediate and unconditional" release of the remaining three Soviet hostages. The statement said those responsible for the killing made demands concerning armed actions of Lebanese groups which are not related to the Soviet Union "at all."

An anonymous caller told a news agency that the other Soviet Embassy officials will be released if the attacks on Tripoli stop, Beirut radio disclosed, but he added that the hostages will be executed if the fighting continues. Another unidentified person told news agencies that the Soviet Embassy will be destroyed if its occupants do not leave Beirut, the radio noted. At an emergency session chaired by President Amin al-Jumayyil, security officials agreed to take "urgent" measures to protect Soviet facilities in Beirut and their employees, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Meanwhile, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Islamic Unification Movement (IUM) leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban to discuss the situation in Tripoli, Damascus radio noted. Beirut radio reported that clashes were continuing in Tripoli 3 October while consultations were still being held to end the fighting. The pro-Syrian parties' conditions for a cease-fire include the collection of weapons and the deployment of the Syrian Army in Tripoli, the Voice of Lebanon reported. However, an IUM spokesman cited by Beirut radio said his movement will never hand over its weapons and wants internal security forces to have sole responsibility for security in the city.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island 3 October while Iraqi naval units struck Iranian oil fields in Nowruz, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA announced. Earlier, Iraqi forces "crushed" an Iranian offensive in the northern sector after a fierce 2-hour battle, according to an Iraqi military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique added that Iraqi planes hit a "large" maritime target near the Iranian coast. Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim that it downed two Iraqi helicopters 30 September and 2 October in the north.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister said he had a "good" meeting with his Iranian counterpart at UN Headquarters in New York, Kuwait radio reported.

Sudan

A Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) High Command statement broadcast by the SPLA's clandestine radio denied that there was a coup attempt in Khartoum 25-26 September, asserting that what happened was a mutiny by some Army units that had been ordered to the south to fight the SPLA at a time when the latter was asking for dialogue.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 192 *3 October 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Further on Arab Ministers' Reaction to Raid *[KUNA]* A 1
ICO Condemns Tunis Raid, Calls for UN Action *[SPA]* A 1
Islamic League Denounces Israel for Tunis Raid *[SPA]* A 2
PLO Leadership Meets To Discuss Israeli Raid *[Voice of PLO]* A 2
PLO Leaders Comment on Israeli Air Strike *[Voice of PLO]* A 2
Al-Wazir: PLO Will Pursue Peace Despite Raid *[JORDAN TIMES 3 Oct]* A 2
Palestinian Officials Denounce Israeli Raid *[QNA]* A 3
PLO Spokesman Welcomes EC Stance on Israeli Raid *[DPA]* A 3
VOP: Al-Asad Knew in Advance About Air Raid A 4
Salah Khalaf on USSR Visit, Other Issues *[Al-Dammam AL-YAWM 30 Sep]* A 4
Hani al-Hasan Interviewed on Visit to Egypt *[London AL-TADAM 28 Sep-4 Oct]* A 6
Palestinian Factions May Hold General Meeting *[WAKH]* A 7
Fatah Claims Responsibility for El Al Explosion *[Kuwait AL-Qabas 1 Oct]* A 7

OPEC AFFAIRS

OPEC Advised To Retain Price, Production B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretariat Condemns Israeli Raid on PLO *[QNA]* C 1
GCC Official on Closing Strait, Economic Unity *[WAKH]* C 1
Gulf Papers Comment on Israeli Raid in Tunis C 1

BAHRAIN

Israeli Raid in Tunis 'Strongly' Condemned C 2

KUWAIT

Al-Jabir Addresses UNSC Session on Israeli Raid C 3
Council of Ministers Condemns Israeli Air Raid C 5
Foreign Ministry Receives Soviet Charge, Note C 5
Foreign Minister Meets With Iranian Counterpart C 5

OMAN

Information Minister on Tunis Raid, Soviet Ties C 5
UK Defense Secretary Departs, Makes Statement C 5
Oil, Gas Discoveries in 4 Areas Reported C 6

QATAR

Amir Denounces Israeli Attack in Cables to Leaders C 7
Cabinet Denounces Attack C 7
Oil Minister Departs for Vienna OPEC Meeting C 7

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Delivers King Fahd's UN Speech .... C 7
Defense Minister's Speech at UN Praised .... C 9
Royal Court Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis .... C 10
King Confirms Support to Mzali, 'Arafat .... C 10
Saudi Radio Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis .... C 10
Jeddah Commentary Urges UN Action Against Israel .... C 11

UAE

President Receives Iraqi President's Message .... C 12
President Receives Note From Tunisian Counterpart .... C 12
KHALEEJ TIMES Denounces Israeli Attack .... C 12

YAR

Prime Minister Denounces Israeli Attack .... C 12
    Al-ITTIHAD Claims U.S. Involvement .... C 12

EGYPT

Israeli Flight to Tunis Reportedly Monitored .... D 1
UN Delegate Condemns 'Perfidious' Israeli Raid .... D 1
Sudanese Defense Minister Arrives for Visit .... D 1
    Talks With Abu Ghazalah .... D 1
    Meets Mubarak .... D 2
Joint Communique Signed With Dominican Republic *[cross-reference]* .... D 2
Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Message .... D 2
Prime Minister Receives Britain's David Owen .... D 2
Iraqi Press Agency Reopens Office in Cairo .... D 2
Newspapers Condemn U.S. Support of Israel .... D 3

IRAQ

3 Oct Attack on Nowruz Oil Fields Announced .... E 1
    3 Oct Khark Raid .... E 1
Communique on Iranian Attack; Maritime Target Hit .... E 1
    Iranian Claims Denied .... E 2
Saddam Husayn Receives Saudi Official, Messages .... E 2
    Official Meets 'Izzat Ibrahim .... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn: Entire World Should Condemn Israel .... F 1
SAWT AL-SHA'B on Husayn's U.S. Talks, Israeli Raid *[2 Oct]* .... F 1
AL-DUSTUR Comments on U.S. Stand on Israeli Raid *[3 Oct]* .... F 1
    AL-RA'Y on Raid, Rabin Remarks *[3 Oct]* .... F 1

LEBANON

Further Reportage on Kidnapping of Soviets .... G 1
    Al-Jumayyil Expresses Regret .... G 1
    Meets Soviet Charge d'Affaires .... G 1
    Security Measures Adopted .... G 1
    Soviet Envoy Hopeful .... G 1
    Soviet Message to Al-Jumayyil .... G 1
    Marxist Group To Retaliate .... G 2
    Reportedly Held by Palestinians .... G 2
Islamic Organization Threatens Soviet Embassy .... G 2

  - Aeroflot, E. Europeans Targets ..... G 2
  - Release Promised If Attacks Stop ..... G 2
- Lebanese-Bulgarian Society Official Killed ..... G 2
  - Islamic Group Claims Killing ..... G 2
- Situation in Tripoli Suffers 'Setback' ..... G 3
  - Less Fierce Fighting Continues ..... G 3
  - Security 'Deteriorates' ..... G 3
  - Truce Collapses ..... G 3
- 'Leftist Parties' List Conditions for Cease-Fire ..... G 3
  - IUM Refuses To Lay Down Arms ..... G 4
- Southern Villages Subject to IDF Mortar, Tank Fire ..... G 4
- Beirut Weekly Interviews ASL Commander Lahd ..... G 4

SYRIA

- Al-Shar' Meets Foreign Officials, Press at UN ..... H 1
  - Talks With Shultz, Others ..... H 1
  - Comments on Current Issues ..... H 1
- Lessons Seen in Israeli Raid, U.S. Reaction ..... H 2

ISRAEL

- Reportage on Reaction to, Explanation of Raid ..... I 1
  - Netanyahu Meets With Shultz ..... I 1
  - Peres Interviewed ..... I 1
  - Peres Sends Message to Mubarak ..... I 6
  - Peres Pleased by U.S. Reaction ..... I 6
  - Rabin: 'Arafat Not Target ..... I 6
  - Rabin Remarks to Knesset Committee *['AL HAMISHMAR 3 Oct]* ..... I 6
  - Rabin Favors Raids 'Occasionally' ..... I 7
  - Sharon: Raid Warning to Jordan ..... I 7
  - W. Bank Notables Critical *[HA'ARETZ 2 Oct]* ..... I 7
  - Inner Cabinet Praises Success ..... I 7
  - Knesset Committee Congratulates IDF ..... I 7
  - EEC Condemnation Criticized ..... I 7
  - 2 Oct Morning Press Reaction ..... I 8
  - More 2 Oct Press Reaction ..... I 8
- Effect of Tunis Raid on Peres Trip Discussed ..... I 9
- Peres Condemns Murder of Soviet Diplomat ..... I 10
- Shamir Calls on Jordan To Hold Direct Negotiations ..... I 10
- Minister Levi Attacks Husayn Peace Initiative ..... I 10
- Peres Adviser Analyzes Husayn's Speech *[KOTERET RASHIT 2 Oct]* ..... I 10
- HA'ARETZ on Significance of Husayn Initiative *[2 Oct]* ..... I 12
- Rabin Comments on Syria, Increased Terrorism *['AL HAMISHMAR 2 Oct]* ..... I 13
- IDF Admits Increase in Soldiers Opening Fire ..... I 13

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- OAU Chairman Sends Support to 'Arafat, Bourgiba *[Dakar]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Statement on Talks With Tunisia's Mzali ..... Q 1
- Bendjedid Interviewed on Egypt, Saharan Issue *[MENA]* ..... Q 2
- SWAPO's Nujoma Discusses Namibia, UN in Algiers ..... Q 3

LIBYA

- Support for Israeli Raid Belies U.S. Promises ..... Q 3

- Official Presents Stance on Israeli Raid ... Q 4
- Arab People's Congress Calls for Meeting on Raid ... Q 4
- Israeli Air Raid, Tunisian Response Viewed ... Q 4
- Transcript of Egyptian Boat Incident Played ... Q 4

MAURITANIA

- CMSN Condemns Israeli Attack on PLO in Tunisia ... Q 5

MOROCCO

- Lamrani Returns From Visits to Libya, Tunisia ... Q 6

SUDAN

- Council of Ministers Condemns Israeli Raid ... Q 6
- Daf'allah Confers With Tunisian, PLO Envoys ... Q 6
- Siwar al-Dhahab, Libyan Delegation Discuss Raid ... Q 7
- Defense Minister Leaves for Cairo 2 October ... Q 7
- SPLA High Command Issues Statement on 'Coup' *[Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]* ... Q 7
- Radio SPLA Denies Involvement in Coup Attempt ... Q 8
- Nuba Front Condemns Recent Coup Attempt ... Q 8
- Islamic Brotherhood Head Proposes Federation ... Q 9

TUNISIA

- Demonstrators Protest U.S. 'Complicity' in Raid *[KUNA]* ... Q 9
- Leaders Continue Reaction to Israeli Raid ... Q 9
  - Change Urged in U.S. Position ... Q 9
  - Es-Sebsi Denounces Raid at UN *[KUNA]* ... Q 10
  - Bourguiba Cables OAU Head ... Q 10
- Morocco's Karim Lamrani States Support Over Raid ... Q 10
- Prime Minister Notes Rapprochement With Egypt *[KUNA]* ... Q 10

WESTERN SAHARA

- Indian Recognition Termed 'Resounding Victory' *[APS]* ... Q 11

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

- Israeli Air Raid Against Tunisia Condemned ... R 1

TANZANIA

- President Nyerere Visits, Holds Talks in Cuba *[cross-reference]* ... R 1

UGANDA

- Investigation on Military 'Indiscipline' Ordered ... R 1
- NRA's Museveni Directing Rebel Offensive *[Dar Es Salaam]* ... R 1
- Paper Reports Resistance Attacks, Actions *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 3 Oct]* ... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

- MRP Paper Says Habre 'Precipitating' War *[AFP]* ... S 1
- Opposition Faction Denounces Libyan 'Ambitions' *[AFP]* ... S 1

ZAIRE

Senegal's Diouf Arrives, Comments on Relations .... S 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Hungarian President's State Visit Concludes .... U 1
    Speaks at Reception .... U 1
    Comments on South Africa .... U 2
    Meets Hungarian Community .... U 2
    Communique Issued .... U 2
FAPLA Forces Report UNITA Casualty Figures .... U 4
UNITA Says 4 Helicopters Shot Down, 132 Killed *[KUP]* .... U 4
Dos Santos Message to UN Secretary General .... U 4

LESOTHO

Jonathan Addresses Parliament on Regional Situation .... U 5

MOZAMBIQUE

Extracts of War Notebooks Published *[Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY 2 Oct]* .... U 6
Survey Shows People Favor Scrapping Nkomati Accord *[Umtata]* .... U 6
RENAMO Claims Nkomati Documents Forged *[SAPA]* .... U 7

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Will Not Join Constitutional Council *[SAPA]* .... U 7

SOUTH AFRICA

Journalists Injured, Equipment Confiscated .... U 7
Heunis Criticizes Preconditions for Negotiations .... U 7
    Reiterates Agenda for Negotiations Open .... U 7
Ebrahim Announces New Colored School Regulations .... U 8
Le Grange Vows Not to Tolerate Illegal Police Action .... U 8
Reaction to P.W. Botha Port Elizabeth Speech Continues .... U 8
    Archbishop Sees 'Evolution' .... U 8
    Press Reaction .... U 8
Political Figures Comment on Current Situation .... U 10
    Tutu on ANC Participation *[Umtata]* .... U 10
    Tutu on Sanctions *[Umtata]* .... U 11
    Buthelezi on Economic Progress, Reform .... U 11
    On Conditions for Negotiation .... U 11
Police Situation Report on Injuries, Arrests .... U 11
    1 Death in Overnight Violence .... U 12
School Attendance in East Rand Townships 'Reasonable' .... U 12
    Cape Area Attendance Near Normal .... U 12
    'Extensive' School Boycott 2 Oct .... U 12
Natal Boycott of White Shops Called Off .... U 13
World Council of Churches Aid to ANC, SWAPO .... U 13
PFP's Eglin Reacts to Botha Rejection of Inquiry .... U 13

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of Future Economic Hardships *[Lusaka]* .... U 14
OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives on 2-Day Visit *[PANA]* .... U 14

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, Nkomo Begin Unity Talks .... U 14
Foreign Minister Warns Against RSA Destabilization .... U 14
Mugabe Congratulates USSR's Ryzhkov on Appointment .... U 14
Deputy Transport Minister Hails Ties With PRC .... U 15

Further on Arab Ministers' Reaction to Raid

LD021136 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (KUNA) — In a unanimous voice, Arab foreign ministers "vehemently" condemned Tuesday evening the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and described it as a "blatant act of aggression".

In a statement issued following an urgent meeting, the Arab foreign ministers said the raid "constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the tenets of international law, and further constitutes a grave threat to the safety and security of the region as well as international peace and security."

The Arab ministers expressed their "total solidarity with the government and people of Tunisia in the face of this criminal aggression" saying that it "undermines the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of an Arab state, member of the United Nations."

They called upon the international community "to lend its support to Tunisia in the face of this Israeli aggression and its consequences."

The statement said the foreign ministers also adopted during the meeting "several appropriate measures emanating from the principle of fraternity, Arab struggle and their common commitment to Arab and international covenants."

The ministers decided to support the Tunisian request for convening an immediate Security Council meeting to consider this act of aggression and to urge the Security Council to adopt the necessary effective resolutions in order to condemn this Israeli act of aggression, the statement added.

Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah opened the [words indistinct] meeting with strong condemnation of the [words indistinct] call on all Arabs to stand by the Tunisian Government and people and the Palestinian people and their leaders, the PLO.

Shaykh Sabah [words indistinct] Arab urgent meeting since Kuwait became Tuesday the chairman of the Arab Group at the international organization [word indistinct] the month of October.

According to Arab sources, the Security Council meeting on the Israeli raid on Tunisia is taking place Wednesday noon and Kuwait, in its capacity as the current chairman of the Arab Group, will be a member of the committee which will prepare the draft resolution to be put to the council.

The sources added the participants in the urgent Arab meeting Tuesday formed a delegation headed by Shaykh Sabah and consisting of the foreign ministers of Algeria and Morocco to meet the Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Wednesday to inform him of "the Arab support to the Tunisian position in all aspects."

According to Arab sources, the Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi stressed during the urgent Arab meeting the necessity of condemning the attackers and all those who support them, whoever they are.

The sources said Es-Sebsi reiterated his country's support to the Palestinian cause as an Arab, humanistic and just cause and said that Tunisia will be happy that the precious blood of its sons is wasted for the sake of a great cause, dear to all Arabs, and an opportunity to [word indistinct] back Arab solidarity after long division.

The draft resolution is expected to carry a strong condemnation of the Israeli raid, call for compensation for the loss in lives and damage in property caused by the attack and for measures to deter further repetitions of such aggressions.

Based on the reactions of the Reagan administration regarding the Israeli raid, there is apprehension that the United States might veto the draft resolution.

Starting Tuesday, the United States became the chairman of the Security Council for the month of October. Arab sources said this will give it additional power in "manipulating" consultations of the council and the conduct of the meeting itself.

Emerging from the urgent Arab meeting, the observer of the League of the Arab States, Clovis Maksud, praised the unanimous stance and solidarity shown by all Arabs towards Tunisia.

Among the examples he gave was Libya, which he said made "a stong statement supporting Tunisia.

"They (Arabs) spoke in identical language. This manifested that may be this attack has brought Arab cohesion much closer than any time," Maksud said.

ICO Condemns Tunis Raid, Calls for UN Action

GF021455 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1210 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] ICO Secretary General Sayed Shariffudin Pirzada has expressed his anger and said he deplores the barbaric air attack against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, which caused great losses of life among innocent people. In a statement issued by the ICO today, he added that by this attack the Zionist enemy proves once again that it violates the simplest principles of civilized international conduct. He said that this aggression, which has no justifications and was carried out by Zionist troops against the territorial integrity of Tunisia, an Islamic and Nonaligned country, would frustrate the principles of international law and human conduct and would be considered an insult to the international community. He added: This act is considered further proof of Zionist arrogance and a rejection of the efforts of the international community, the Arab countries, and the PLO to reach a permanent, peaceful, and just solution to the Middle East problem. By this act the rulers of the Zionist entity have proved that they are only a gang of terrorist highwaymen who are a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

Pirzada said that all peace-loving peoples should not only condemn this aggression, but should also take immediate and appropriate measures to ensure that this crime does not go unpunished. The UN Security Council, which is charged by virtue of the charter with the basic task of maintaining international peace and security, should meet immediately to implement the appropriate resolutions on this question. It should also condemn and denounce this attack and impose sanctions provided for in the UN Charter against the Zionist entity, which violates laws.

He added: I also call on the countries which have been encouraging and backing Israeli aggression and Israel's expansionist policy through unlimited support for the Zionist entity to revise their policy and to join the international community in taking the necessary measures to force the Zionist entity to abandon its criminal acts and policies. I also call on the Islamic nation to brush aside its differences and to unite its ranks and establish solidarity in facing this aggression and to offer full support for the just legitimate struggle waged by our Palestinian brothers and for fraternal Tunisia to enable it to maintain its territorial integrity.

Islamic League Denounces Israel for Tunis Raid

GF021520 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Mecca, 2 Oct (SPA) — The Islamic World League has condemned the brutal Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. It denounced these aggressive acts committed by the gangs of the Zionist entity.

In a statement today, the league called on the international community, international organizations, and all peace-loving countries to denounce this inhuman act which contradicts the simplest norms of mankind, the principle of respect for the sovereignty of others, and international charters and traditions.

The league affirmed that this aggressive act, commited by Israel at a time when the Islamic nation and the region's states in particular are endeavoring to find a solution through peaceful efforts, is a clear indication that the Zionist enemy rejects peace efforts and is defying the feelings of the Arab and Islamic nations and the international conscience.

PLO Leadership Meets To Discuss Israeli Raid

JN021714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1643 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Palestinian leadership continued its emergency meetings in Tunis for the second consecutive day today. The meetings, which are chaired by brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], are devoted to discussing the objectives and results of yesterday's savage Zionist air raid on the PLO offices in Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis. Our radio correspondent has learned that the leadership will continue the meetings in order to make important decisions on intensifying the confrontation and challenge against the Zionist enemy and escalating the struggle in all forms and on all levels.

PLO Leaders Comment on Israeli Air Strike

JN021745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1643 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has affirmed that the United States was behind the Zionist aggression against the PLO offices in Tunis. In a statement published by the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Al-Hasan said that such an operation could not have taken place without U.S. knowledge since the Zionist planes flew over U.S. 6th Fleet warships in the Mediterranean Sea and were refueled from these warships.

Al-Hasan added that the PLO will retaliate strongly inside and outside the occupied territory. This operation was only an expression of Zionism's failure to confornt the armed uprising in the occupied territory.

Al-Hasan concluded his statement by saying: We regret that certain Arab regimes are attacking the steadfast city of Tripoli instead of Israel.

Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, member of the Fatah Central Committee, described yesterday's Zionist air raid on the PLO offices as a new link in the criminal chain of events put into motion by Israel in accordance with the Knesset's 1977 decision to destroy the PLO's political and military infrastructure. He said the Zionist crime constitutes a new threat to the Arab nation and its ability to unite in order to deter Zionist aggression. He said the new aggression will not prevent the Palestinian people from continuing all forms of struggle with stronger determination and resolution.

'Abd al-Hamid called on all Palestinian groups and forces to seek greater unity in order to achieve the Palestinian struggle's objectives of liberation, independence, and sovereignty over Palestinian soil.

Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO official spokesman, has said that the savage, criminal raid carried out by eight Zionist planes on the PLO offices in Tunis yesterday will only increase the determination of the Palestinian people and the PLO to continue all forms of struggle in order to regain the usurped lands and to confront Zionist barbarism. 'Abd al-Rahman praised Tunisia's unshakeable support for the Palestine question and its warm hospitality to the PLO despite the dangers to which it is exposed.

Al-Wazir: PLO Will Pursue Peace Despite Raid

JN030635 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
3 Oct 85 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman — A senior Palestinian leader said on Wednesday that the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis will not affect the organization's political efforts to achieve a settlement for the Palestinian problem but that the U.S.' condoning of the raid made the organization more insistent on its demands for an international peace conference and on playing its full role in the quest for peace.

Deputy commander of the PLO forces, Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), said that despite the attack the PLO "will continue its political moves in the international arena because we believe in the justice of our cause and we are committed to achieving a just peace for our people."

The PLO official, however, lashed out at the U.S. and accused it of "opposing peace by condoning the Israeli operation which was intended to kill PLO leaders."

"America's explicit condoning of the raid, as expressed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, reflects the U.S. rejection of the PLO and of its opposition to a just settlement of the Palestinian problem." Mr. al-Wazir said.

"The U.S. endorsement of the Israeli raid," Mr. al-Wazir said, "makes us more determined to assert the PLO's full role in efforts for peace through convening an international conference." "The PLO," he added, "will insist on playing its full role in such a conference."

He said there are indications of U.S. complicity in the raid and that Washington might have been informed of Israeli plans to attack the PLO headquarters beforehand.

Mr al-Wazir refuted Israeli claims that Tuesday's raid was retaliation for the killing of three Israelis in Cyprus last week, saying that the Larnaca attack "was just a pretext for the Israeli Government to justify the raid."

He said that the PLO office in Cyprus "has already issued a denial of any involvement by us in the Larnaca attack."

Palestinian Officials Denounce Israeli Raid

GF012045 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, 1 Oct (QNA) — A number of Palestinian officials in various places denounced the malicious Israeli aggression which took place today against a number of Palestinian buildings in Tunis, affirming that it will not affect the Palestinian move to resist occupation.

Shaykh 'abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PNC speaker, affirmed that this Zionist aggression will not affect the Palestinian struggle and the determination to not yield any part of Palestine.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, he said that the Palestinian people have to continue their struggle in order to achieve their just and legal goals in removing occupation and purifying their sanctities.

He described the Israeli attack as a warning to Arabs to unite and work together in order to preserve their dignity and to deter the Zionist attacks and their expansionist plans.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih did not rule out the possibility of the Zionist enemy carrying out similar attacks on other Palestinian locations in other Arab countries.

He said that this attack is evidence before the world, and affirms that Israel cannot take the path of peace. Israel and its supporters are endeavoring to bring the Arabs down to their knees to force them to capitulate. This will not happen because the Israeli attacks proved that their efforts to affect the morale of the Palestinian people are futile and doomed to failured.

In Cairo, 'Imad Shakkur, PNC member and adviser to Yasir 'Arafat for Israeli affairs, said that with this attack the Israeli Government is trying to abort attempts to establish peace in the region and to destroy the peace efforts currently being made to find a just solution to the Palestinian cause.

Mr Shakkur added that the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis today was a premeditated act by Israeli leaders to undermine the expected results of the visits by Arab leaders who have held recent talks in Washington with the U.S. Administration in an attempt to step up efforts to find a solution to the cause.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Cairo, Shakkur said that this new aggression reveals the truth of the claims of the so-called Israeli moderates, foremost of which is Shim'on Peres, the prime minister, that they are no different in their bigotry than the Likud. This reveals the constant adoption of a hostile policy by all against the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

He added that the PLO has always expected such attacks and that this will not change its policy, which is based on constant struggle to restore the rights of the Palestinian people through all means, foremost of which is armed struggle.

Mr Shakkur, who is currently visiting Cairo, asked about the stance of the United States and that of the EEC states and socialist countries following this Israeli raid, which is chasing the organization's leadership thousands of miles away from the usurped lands in Palestine.

PLO Spokesman Welcomes EC Stance on Israeli Raid

LD021121 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, 2 oct (DPA) — 'Abdallah al-Franj, PLO spokesman in Bonn, welcomed today the attitude expressed by the EC countries that have condemned the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Al-Franji also sharply criticized the United States, which was the only state in the world to approve of this attack and thus "stand behind Israel's state terrorism."

Al-Franji noted in a statement authorized by the PLO leadership that this proves that the Israeli attack was "a part of U.S. policy which is opposed to the PLO and the Arab peoples." "We Palestinians have no influence on American policy, but we have the courage to counter this policy in the Middle East and to cause it to collapse," Al-Franji's statement said.

The PLO Bonn representative stressed that the PLO, under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, has again and again shown its desire over the years to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Israel has once again succeeded in forcing the Palestinians to return to military confrontation.

VOP: Al-Asad Knew in Advance About Air Raid

LD012104 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Zionist enemy leaders have suffered a devastating failure. Their arbitrary and oppressive measures against our people inside our occupied Palestinian land to halt operations by our heroic Palestinian revolutionaries -- which are escalating with all revolutionary vigor and which have confused the enemy leaders and have turned their calculations upside down and made them react hysterically -- have failed as can be seen in their practices, statements, and threats to the PLO and its leadership. The Zionist leaders of terror, in cooperation and coordination with the imperialist United States and with U.S. military commanders in the Mediterranean area, sent a formation of six warplanes, which had set out according to some press reports from one of the American bases in the Mediterranean area, to raid the region of Hammam al-Shatt in the suburbs of Tunis, their target being the leadership of the PLO and first and foremost the leader of the Palestinian revolution and the symbol of the struggle of our Palestinian people, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

The Zionist warplanes committed their crime against the soil of an Arab state, Tunisia, and returned to their base, one of the American naval bases in the Mediterranean area. This treacherous Zionist aggression comes at a time when the regime of slaughter and crime in Damascus continues to commit its crimes andaggression, and lay siege of the steadfast Muslim city of Tripoli. This is the regime whose leader did not hesitate to say to his visitors, and in particular to Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, that he will fight Yasir 'Arafat and all those who carry arms belonging to 'Arafat.

Thus they have a single objective: The leaders of the Zionist enemy direct their threats to the PLO and its leadership, to Yasir 'Arafat personally, and say that 'Arafat is the one who oversees the planning, escalation, direction, and implementation of fidai' operations in the occupied territories. This is brilliant testimony from the enemies. Yasir 'Arafat is the leader of the Palestinian struggle and why should he not be, since he is the leader of the revolution, the leader of the Palestinian people, and the symbol of its continuing struggle inside and outside the occupied homeland.

We are certain and confirm that Hafiz al-Asad, who is squatting in Damascus, had prior knowledge of the Zionist raids against the PLO main headquarters in Tunis before they took place. We say this on the basis of his statements yesterday to his visitors when he said that within a few hours everything will be all over. But the enemies were frustrated and the cowardly hateful agents were frustrated. Indeed the Israeli aircraft have carried out a raid; they have strafed and destroyed with their missiles a number of homes of the sons of Tunisia, but they were not able and they will not be able to destroy the growing spirit of struggle in the Palestinian soul. The Zionists, as usual, try to transfer the battle away from the Zionist entity, away from the settlers whose trust in those leaders was shaken. But our revolutionaries, with all revolutionary insistence and vigor continue to deal blows to the enemy everywhere in our occupied land; they come out to attack the enemy from the land, from the sea, from everywhere, confirming to this enemy that its aggressions and crimes will be in vain. Our revolutionaries on the battlefield are confronting the aggression with their explosive charges, with machine guns, with knives [words indistinct].

Salah Khalaf on USSR Visit, Other Issues

GF020538 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic
30 Sep 85 p 4

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, by Salim al-Sukkari in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Salim al-Sukkari] Can we say that your recent visit to Moscow was planned to create a Soviet-Palestinian initiative in the near future?

[Salah Khalaf] The Soviets are eager to see unity in the PLO. They do not recognize the national salvation front or any dissident group inside the Palestinian arena. This is their view concerning Palestinian unity. They are ready to prepare for a Palestinian meeting, but not in Moscow or a Nonaligned country. That was what had been agreed upon. The Soviets are not ready to meet dissidents, although they have differences with the PLO on some issues. The differences will not lead them to denounce the PLO. However, they are afraid that the organization will step on a mine and make itself the first victim.

[Al-Sukkari] Are Soviet reactions always linked with U.S. initiatives, especially in light of the current visits of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy?

[Khalaf] To my regret, I think that the U.S. stand adopts the Israeli point of view. Accordingly, any solution that includes recognizing the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people will remain an obstacle for the United States. We cannot accept a meeting with the Israelis, because this will be against us, our principles, and our rights. Our demands are not impossible to meet but very reasonable. We call for an independent Palestinian state. There are no differences concerning the establishment of this state. The conflict is whether the PLO has the right to establish a state or not. If there is to be no state, what meaning was there in the sacrifice of youths who were marytred to liberate the land? What is to be the fate of youths who are making sacrifices to continue the march? We are not ready to fall again into another Jordanian-Palestinian Camp David. This is the center of the conflict, especially since the Israelis openly announced that there is no solution for the Middle East issue and the Palestinian cause outside the framework of the Camp David accords. If we can speak frankly, the situation is the direct outcome of Arab stands. If there was a unified Arab stand, the U.S stand would definitely change and would subsequently have an effect on the Israeli stand. Hence the necessity to convene a summit to include all Arab leaders so that they can settle their differences.

[Al-Sukkari] Some say that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is to enable the PLO to have firm positions in Jordan after losing its positions in Lebanon.

[Khalaf] We do not admit that the PLO has left Beirut, Jordan, or Syria. In fact, those who left were characters and leaders. Wherever there are Palestinians, the PLO exists. The PLO is present in the occupied territories, in Lebanon, in Syria, and in Jordan. This is no reason to sign a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, but Israeli propaganda circulated the idea in an attempt to escape any political solution.

For us, the Palestinian people receive orders from wherever their leaders are stationed, whether in Tunis, Algeria, or Sudan. We live in an age of easy communication despite the vast geographical distances, besides there is the information media, the press, and satellites. The presence of Palestinians in Jordan is not the reason behind the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement or the Israeli threats. The reason lies deeper than that. The reason is the real uprising within the occupied territories enhanced by the steadfastness in the camps, because steadfastness anywhere will consolidate the steadfastness of the brothers in the occupied territories.

Concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, I say: We have historical ties with Jordan. We are the same people. We have a shared civilization and historical ties. I personally have reservations about this agreement. However, these reservations will not cancel the possibility of cooperating with Jordan. I feel that there is real cooperation, but the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was drawn up in such a way that it will force the PLO to comply with the intentions of the United States. The United States rejects our attitude because it knows that the agreement constitutes the establishment of a Palestinian state and the right to self-determination. If we, and the Arabs, continue to give in, then the United States and Israel will achieve their objectives.

[Al-Sukkari] Do you think there are Arab countries capable of correcting the current situation?

[Khalaf] I believe that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia can play a major role in all Arab issues. Basically, the Kingdom, and His Majesty King Fahd in particular, are required to create a favorable atmosphere for holding an Arab summit conference. Although Arab summit conferences cause division among Arabs, I support such a conference which would be held after the creation of a favorable atmosphere, particularly if His Majesty King Fahd takes the lead. There are many Arab differences and much effort should be exerted to contain the diseases that result, from the Arab East to the Arab Magreb. The recent deportation of Tunisian, Egyptian, and Algerian workers from Libya is one such disease.

In this atmosphere, His Majesty King Fahd can, without a media outcry, call for a summit as a step toward purifying the Arab atmosphere. However, I used to say that minor summits between the conflicting countries should precede the expanded summits. I suggest a summit between Iraq and Syria be prepared by Saudi Arabia and another summit between Yasir 'Arafat, Hafiz al-Asad, and King Husayn. Concerning the Arab Magreb, I suggest a summit be prepared by Saudi Arabia to be attended by Al-Qadhdhafi, Bourguiba, Bendjedid, and King Hassan II. I believe that these minor summits, if prepared as required, will lead to successful expanded summits.

Moreover, there is another possibility of gathering the Arabs through unofficial preparatory meetings to create a favorable atmosphere. For example, during these meetings the Arabs can agree on the Palestinian issue, because Israel poses a threat not only to Palestine, but to the entire Arab nation, because after getting rid of the Palestinians, it wants to prevent all attempts at Arab economic and military development. Israel is not only the enemy of Palestine. It is the enemy of all Arabs and Muslims and all democrats in the world.

[Al-Sukkari] Why is Saudi Arabia, in particular, able to do that?

[Khalaf] Because Saudi Arabia does not have differences with the Arabs. It does not have problems with Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Syria, Iraq, or the PLO. Therefore it is able to play such a role designed to gather the Arabs and put beforethem issues which have been and which have not been agreed to in order to discuss them and find possible solutions to them.

[Al-Sukkari] What is the status of relations with Egypt?

[Khalaf] After Husni Mubarak assumed the presidency, we had a political line to return Egypt to Arab ranks. Such a return would not be a gain if Egypt continues as it is. We cannot return Egypt while Israel's embassy remains in Cairo. Although we reject Camp David and its followers, it did not stop us from making contacts with Egypt, to rescue Egypt from Israel and the Americans. Regretably, some of the brothers in Egypt did not understand our plans and strategies. Instead of helping us to rescue Egypt from Israel, they wanted us to take steps similar to Egypt's. This is not possible, because we consider such steps red lines.

Recently there have been a number of difficulties and harassment of Palestinian brothers in Egypt. A Central Committee delegation went there to review relations and to learn if the measures were political or of an economic nature or if they were economic measures to arrange Egypt's internal affairs.

I believe that the delegation succeeded in setting up some arrangements to ease the material burden. Concerning the political side, we always endeavor to help Egypt rid itself of the Camp David burden so that it can regain its presence in the Arab arena. All Arabs need Egypt, its civilization, people, heritage, and army. The Arabs should discuss the subject of Egypt seriously.

[Al-Sukkari] What is your comment on what is being said concerning the succession of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]?

[Khalaf] We always say that the question was never raised and that replacement of Abu 'Ammar is not likely. We chose him for the organization and the revolution and in reality neither the person nor the position are subject to negotiations. However, we have differences in the core of the Central Committee and the Executive Committee.

For example, on the issue of Egypt, I am personally against Abu 'Ammar's visit to Egypt, even to "stop over," because he occupies the primary position in the Palestinian revolution. This position should never violate the basic principles of the Palestinian revolution. For instance, any brother from the Central Committee can go to Egypt, but not Abu 'Ammar.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is also the subject of arguments, but do we have differences on its essence? Certainly not.

We have disagreements and arguments, but our differences stay within the framework of the Palestinian legitimacy, that is, within the organization.

I have a close personal relationship with Abu 'Ammar, closer than with my children because I spend much more time with him than with my family. That is why there is no bargaining on the person of Abu 'Ammar and there is no intention to replace him with someone else.

Hani al-Hasan Interviewed on Visit to Egypt

PM301519 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
28 Sep-4 Oct 85 pp 21-22

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Hamidah Na'na' in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: What is the purpose of your visit to Cairo? Why has it been announced and made official when many Palestinian leaders are known to have passed through Cairo unannounced?

Hani al-Hasan: This visit is of special importance because it is an announced visit paid in accordance with a decision made by the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee. It also takes place against a background of crucial international circumstances because the Palestinian revolution views the imminent Gorbachev-Reagan meeting with extreme interest.

AL-TADAMUN: Are you now visiting Cairo in the name of principles or in the name of politics?

Hani al-Hasan: If we view the visit from the angle of principles then perhaps it should not have taken place, but it is a different matter when you view it from the political angle because the mission of eliminating any possibility of unilateral solutions by Egypt or Jordan must be accomplished. What exists between us and Egyptian groups and, in particular, the agreement reached between brother Yasir 'Arafat and President Mubarak is based on an Egyptian commitment to PLO representation of the Palestinian people, who support a Palestinian state, and rejection of autonomy. The objective which we have achieved since Al-Sadat's "downfall" is the cancellation of the second part of the Camp David agreement related to the Palestinian question. We must always bring Egypt into the circle of Arab action, reflecting insistence on Palestinian aims and opposition to the Camp David provisions, including autonomy, which is contrary to the Palestinian people's interests.

AL-TADAMUN: Does that mean that moving the search for a solution to the framework of an international conference would enable the PLO to secure its rights?

Hani al-Hasan: Some people are making a fuss about the question and insisting on an international conference, at the same time forgetting that we are not a party to any international conference. Our duty is to get the two superpowers to agree to our participation in any international conference held on the Middle East. That means that we should move in the direction of the Soviet Union and the United States. We believe the U.S. aspect of the mission requires an Egyptian-Saudi-Algerian move supported by the other Arab forces.

AL-TADAMUN: Are we to conclude that coordination with a view to promoting an Egyptian-Saudi-Algerian move is one of the aims of your Cairo visit?

Hani al-Hasan: It is the most important aim of the visit.

AL-TADAMUN: Let us put aside day-to-day Palestinian preoccupations and move on to the major Palestinian concerns. Did you discuss with Egyptian officials the results of Murphy's recent visit to the region, and did the Egyptian officials have anything new to say on this matter?

Hani al-Hasan: It has now been proved that, through their joint work on the basis of the Amman agreement, the Palestinians and Jordanians have cornered the United States and Israel, not vice versa. In the beginning the United States thought that the Palestinians would be unable to maintain a political line and at the same time preserve their internal unity. It than banked on Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement, imagining that the Amman agreement would come to an end at the first sign of pressure on Jordan, but the evidence so far is that Jordan and the PLO have been united and consistent in facing the U.S. position, because their aim is to achieve recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. The United States promised Jordan and Egypt that it would hold a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without prior conditions, accepting that the Palestinian members in the joint delegation would be appointed by the PLO. However, the United States has now been raising the question of direct negotiations with the Israelis in order to play for time while awaiting the forthcoming talks between Murphy and Polyakov, and between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you still hold out hope that the Murphy mission might succeed?

Hani al-Hasan: I believe that the United States is now studying the failure of the Murphy mission, and I would not be surprised if it replaced Murphy in the next few months in order to blame him for the failure — after the picture of the dialogue between the two superpowers becomes clear, that is.

AL-TADAMUN: Have your burned all your bridges with Damascus, and has the dialogue between you and Syria been completely suspended?

Hani al-Hasan: The PNC has made a clear-cut decision calling for normal relations with Syria. Fatah is striving tirelessly to restore these relations, because we are against the policy of blocs and because it would be in the interest of the Palestinian cause, Syria, and the Arabs in general if Syria were to be part of an Arab formula, But Syria does not want any relations with the PLO before it resolves the Lebanese situation. The whole world, including the Soviet Union, knows that Syria's policy toward the PLO is both unjustified and incomprehensible.

AL-TADAMUN: What about PLO unity? Are there any contacts between you and the dissidents who broke away from Fatah or between you and the PFLP and DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine]?

Hani al-Hasan: Our contacts with the Democratic Front and the Communist Party are still continuing, and we are prepared for a dialogue with them so that they can take their places in the PLO, but the PFLP cannot make independent decisions — as is proved by the fact that it signed the Aden agreement and then abandoned it. Had it come to Algeria for a meeting of all factions, we would have achieved a minimum agreement on a common political life.

AL-TADAMUN: What was the purpose of 'Arafat's sudden stopover in Cairo this month, and what were the results of his talks with Egyptian officials?

Hani al-Hasan: The PLO Executive Committee chairman was on his way to Sanaa when he stopped over at Cairo airport. It was a good opportunity to meet with him and brief him on the results we have achieved. He was met at the airport by [Egyptian Presidential Office Director] Dr Usamah al-Baz, and of course they talked about a reassessment of political conditions and bilateral relations.

AL-TADAMUN: Did he not meet with another official?

Hani al-Hasan: No, he only met with Usamah al-Baz.

AL-TADAMUN: Could your current visit to Cairo be considered a step toward restoring official relations with Egypt, and are the Baghdad resolutions now at an end as far as you are concerned?

Hani al-Hasan: It is a step toward recovering Egypt, because we cannot behave as if Egypt were unimportant or had no place on the map of political calculations. Our first step was to cancel the second part of the Camp David agreement, and we must now find ways to move Egypt away from the first part of the treaty with Israel. That, of course, is the task of the great Egyptian people, who went a long way by foiling the normalization process. Furthermore, the war to find a successor which can play the Egyptian role in the region has exhausted us and it has failed. That is why we must strive to change Egypt's direction, as a starting point toward withdrawal from Camp David in the direction of Palestine.

AL-TADAMUN: You mean that your ambition is to get Egypt out of Camp David?

Hani al-Hasan: Yes, yes.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you not fear that Egypt might drag you into Camp David?

Hani al-Hasan: This matter has been put to the test over many years. The Palestinians cannot be dragged into something they do not want to be dragged into. Camp David is not in the Palestinians' interest, so how could we be dragged into it when we have already destroyed half of it?

AL-TADAMUN: It has been said that there is a new bloc comprising Algeria, the PLO, Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq. Do you think that such blocs provide a successful formula as an alternative to unified Arab action?

Hani al-Hasan: It is not in the PLO's interest to join any blocs. Collective Arab action is what serves and boosts the Palestinian cause.

Palestinian Factions May Hold General Meeting

GF030744 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0655 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Oct (WAKH) — A Palestinian source revealed to the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* that exchanges are currently taking place to hold a meeting among various Palestinian factions.

The source said that the meeting will pave the way for the holding an extraordinary PNC in Aden if mediation efforts made by more than one Arab country succeed.

Fatah Claims Responsibility for El Al Explosion

GF021909 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] In a phone call to *AL-QABAS* last night, the Fatah Revolutionary Council spokesman declared the movement's responsibility for the explosion at the office of the Israeli airlines, El Al, in Amsterdam. The spokesman said that the explosion which was caused by an explosive charge totally destroyed the "den" of the El Al office. He added that the movement will continue escalating its operations against Israeli establishments and individuals inside and outside the occupied territories "until the hostile imperialist entity is uprooted and destroyed."

The Netherlands police had stated that the explosion caused slight damage in the office.

OPEC Advised To Retain Price, Production

AU021431 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, Oct, 2 (AFP) — OPEC should maintain its current price structure and overall production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day, the OPEC Market Monitoring Committee recommended in a meeting here today, a minister from Ecuador said.

Ecuador's under secretary for energy, Dr. Fernando Santos-Alvite, was speaking as ministers left the meeting.

The chairman of the meeting, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said quotas were a matter for the ministerial meeting due to start tomorrow.

But he said the oil market has firmed temporarily, partly in response to attack on the Iranian oil terminal of Khark Island.

Mr. Al-Utaybah said: "There are several effects on the market — one is the situation in the Gulf."

Others were the weaker dollar, reduced output by some non-members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), including North Sea producers, because of maintenance, and reduced exports by the Soviet Union.

He said the Committee was recommending a continued close watch on the market and not to take the improvement for granted.

He added: "We notice a reasonable improvement in the market which is an encouraging sign. But we know it is of a tevmporary nature, and we must not be misled by that improvement."

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretariat Condemns Israeli Raid on PLO

GF021411 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Oct (QNA) — The GCC General Secretariat has strongly condemned the Isareli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. In a statement issued today, the GCC General Secretariat stated that the Israeli action is intended to torpedo international efforts being made to seek a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian cause. The statement added that, while the GCC General Secretariat condemns this aggression against Tunisian territory and the PLO headquarters — which resulted in the killing of innocent people and much destruction — it believes this raid represents a violation of international laws and treaties, and is an act of aggression against the sovereignty of a country and its peaceful people. It also is an expression of inhuman practices which are rejected by international laws.

The GCC General Secretariat affirmed its sympathy and support for the Tunisian Government and the Palestinian people represented by the PLO.

The GCC General Secretariat has called on the international community to shoulder its responsibility to deter this aggression, to ensure that it will not be repeated, and to see that international laws and treaties are respected.

GCC Official on Closing Strait, Economic Unity

GF021612 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, 2 Oct (WAKH) — Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz, the GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, announced that navigation in the Gulf will not stop, and that should the Strait of Hormuz be closed, substitutes for ports are available. In a statement to the Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN* published today, Dr al-Quwayz said that the GCC General Secretariat conducted a study which indicates that the impact would be limited in the event the Strait of Hormuz is closed. He added that the study of the proposed GCC oil pipeline to the Sultanate of Oman has been completed by a technical committee and will be submitted to the GCC oil ministers during their meeting scheduled to convene in October. He explained that agricultural policy and industrial strategy will be submitted to the GCC summit in Muscat for approval, adding that this will facilitate economic progress so that there will be total unity among all GCC states.

Gulf Papers Comment on Israeli Raid in Tunis

GF030410 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Manama, Oct 2 (WAKH) — The Israeli raid yesterday against the PLO headquarters in Tunis is evidence that Israel is nothing but a tool of American policy, the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* said in its issue published today.

AL-ITTIHAD said "It is no longer a secret that it is the United States which is responsible for yesterday's aggression against Tunisia, and that Israel was nothing more than a tool for carrying it out.

Unfortunately, we note that there are still some Arabs who believe in American justice and still pin their hopes upon a just American stand, that would support the causes of righteousness and justice. All indications, however, are to the contrary.

The aggression which took place yesterday against Tunisian soil and which sought to strike at the centres of the Palestinian revolutionaries there, should be a reminder to all those who still pin their hopes upon American justice, whether they be Arabs or non-Arabs.

American silence on this aggression amounts to the United States being the undertaker of this assault.

The Zionists must now be viewed as nothing more than a button that the U.S. may press whenever it chooses to do so. This makes it clear to us, as it should to the whole world, that whoever is seeking arbitaration between the Arabs and Israel should not agree to having the United States among the arbitrators, especially as principal arbitrator.

As if in proof of this, there are the explicit and unmistakable terms of the statement made by the White House spokesman on the aggression when he said that the attack was legitimate and in self-defence against an operation of terrorism.

Thus, instead of condemnening the act, the statement actually legitimised it and found justification for it, regardless of the principles of truth, justice and international law.

This only goes to prove — as we said before — that the Zionists are nothing but a tool in Americas hands."

The Qatari newspapers denounced today the Israeli aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia yesterday and urged the Arab nation and the whole world to counter Israeli grave and excessive violations.

AL-RAYAH newspaper said aggression, killing and destruction are usual norms in the behaviour of the Israeli enemy who reigns with an aggressive spirit, a desire for bloodsheding and on breaching all principles of people freedom and human rights.

However, the paper said, the whole share of blame should be put on the Arab nation which is split by differences and depleted by internal conflicts.

Before we blame Israel we have to look into the state of split and indignity that engulf our nation and try to lift it and when we do that and become united we could blame Israel, *AL-RAYAH* said.

Another Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said the Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia was a message to Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities and counter Israeli danger and terrorism, which it said did not only threaten the Palestinian [words indistinct], but end angers as well the presence and future of the Arab nation.

What had taken place in Tunisia needed no denunciations, but called on us to merge a unity that could repel the enemy and restore Arab dignity, *AL-'ARAB* said.

AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWN said the new Israeli aggression highlighted the need for having Arabs sit at one table to clear their differences which benefited nobody but their enemy.

As Arabs and Muslims we have to reconsider our priorities and remember that Israel seizes the chance of our engagement in differences to mount other strikes at our chests, the newspaper said.

The paper said the Israeli aggression on Palestinian targets in Tunisia proved that Israel, supported by U.S. force and aid could reach any part in the Arab world, and thus all Arab states become equal in being exposed to aggression.

This common danger which threatens the Arab world necessitated the restoration of Arab unity, *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* said.

Commenting on the Israeli raids on PLO headquarters in Tunisia yesterday the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* said that the attack disclosed the Arab silence toward the Israeli aggression on the sovereignty of their countries.

The paper went on to say: "The Arab no longer has security anywhere and Israel, supported by the United States, could not only enter the Arab capitals but any house if it wishes" the paper pointed out.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirmed that the aggression proves the effectiveness of 'Arafat inside and outside the occupied land because a raid of this size reflects the malice the Zionists bear toward 'Arafat's policy.

"We will not call upon the Arab countries to fight. Instead we will leave them to dream of a unified strategy and an assured victory," the paper said.

The paper concluded "If the Arab forces did not hesitate to wipe out the Palestinians politically then what we expect from the Zionist forces." [sentence as received]

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* in its commentary today on the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis said that Israel would not dare to carry out such an attack without American aid.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* said that "even countries friendly to the us will not be safe from Zionist and American plans if they open a headquarters for the Palestinians in their territories.

Saudi newspapers commented editorially today on the Israeli malicious air raid on headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Tunisian capital.

'UKAZ said once again the Israeli entity was revealing its aggressive Zionist face in the daylight and its aggression this time extends to cover a new part of the Arab land.

The paper said the Israeli enemy had not been satisfied with its massacres in Sabra and Shatila and its terrorism and torture against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab land.

AL-RIYAD warned against infiltration of Israeli intelligence in Arab countries and its ability to carry out an accurate hit against PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital despite the security precautions.

The paper stressed the need to create a unified Arab defence front to confront such attacks.

AL-BILAD said the raid was a naked challenge to the Arab nation and there was no other alternative except confrontation with the enemy, which has defied the international law and showed disrespect of international norms.

The paper called on the Arabs to listen to the voice of reason and to shun the differences which led to the current miserable situation in the Arab world.

AL-YAWM expressed deep anguish and asked "Till when will the Arab remain with their arms folded in the face of the Israeli aggression?" The paper recalled that it was not directed against the Palestinians alone but could cover the whole Arab nation.

The paper said the air attack on PLO headquarters in Tunis was a message to the international community that Israel had no interest in peace or co-existence.

BAHRAIN

Israeli Raid in Tunis 'Strongly' Condemned

GF021926 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, Oct. 2 (WAKH) — The State of Bahrain strongly condemned the criminal Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, endangering the safety and unity of Tunisian territories and inflicting heavy losses in lives and properties, an official source at the Bahraini Foreign Ministry said.

The source said the Israeli raid is a blatant violation of the UN Charter and international norms.

The source added that the raid reiterated Israeli intentions to continue its hostile policy against the Arab nation mainly the Palestinian people and thus threatening world peace and security.

The source said that "the State of Bahrain urges the international community represented in the international security council to shoulder its responsibility in harmony with the UN Charter to stop Israeli aggression and take deterrent measures to halt the recurrence of such criminal attacks."

KUWAIT

Al-Jabir Addresses UNSC Session on Israeli Raid

LD021908 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Speech by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at 2 October UN Security Council Emergency Session — recorded]

[Text] Mr President: Permit me first to congratulate you on assuming the presidency of this honorable Council. Your broad experience and excellent capabilities will enable you to perform this mission in the best manner, particularly as you represent a country with a special role in safeguarding world peace and security in its capacity as a permanent member of the Council. I also want to mention the knowledge and wisdom which characterized the style of your predecessor -- Sir John Thomson, the UK permanent delegate -- in managing the work of the Council last month.

I also wish to thank your honorable Council for giving me the chance to participate in the discussion of the topic raised, since Kuwait is the chairman of the Arab group for this month.

Mr President, your honorable Council meets today to discuss a new aggression by the Zionist entity, which pays no attention to the sanctity of international laws and usage. If this aggression is added to the list of Israeli acts of aggression, the list would become the longest list of aggressions not only against Palestinian people, neighboring Arab countries, and those not neighboring, but also against the norms of international behavior by which the countries in the civilized world, UN members, are supposed to abide.

The barbaric air raid launched against the Tunisian capital constitutes a clear and flagrant aggression against the sovereignty of fraternal Arab countries — Tunisia, as well as the security of its skies and the sanctity of its territory. It is also a flagrant aggression against the UN Charter which guarantees sovereignty and territorial security, as well as against international tradition which abhores such unlawful international behavior, and against ethics which are usually the primary inhibitor in relations among those countries which respect the UN Charter and international laws.

Arab countries strongly condemn this treacherous aggression and declare their full solidarity and absolute support for fraternal Tunisia.

Mr President, it is a mockery of fate that this aggressive Zionist entity, born under the aegis of illegitimacy, should persist in committing unlawful crimes while paying no respect to all the international laws and conventions represented by the United Nations which contributed greatly to its creation.

Since this strange entity was planted in Arab lands and countries, we have seen how imperialist thinking, which led to the establishment of this entity — a child of imperialism — still constitutes the backbone of the Tel Aviv rulers' thinking and actions; rulers who have repeatedly accustomed us to their position which allows no legal, ethical, or cultural element to stand in the way of their continuous ambitions and expansionist policies.

In addition to the iron fist policy with which they govern the inhabitants of occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, we find that their arm extends on numerous occasions toward independent sovereign Arab countries in a desperate attempt to affirm imperialist theories and rules which the world organization works to eradicate fully.

The Israeli air raid on the Tunisian capital, like other aggressions against the sovereignty of other Arab countries, clearly shows Zionist imperialist colonialist thinking which allows nothing, no matter what circumstances and conditions, to stand between it and the realization of its ambitions and objectives; which believes that any means are acceptable and open to it, including extending its long arm to commit aggression against the sanctity of sovereign independent states; and to this purpose, uses flimsy excuses that do not stand up to anything other than sick Israeli logic and the logic of Israel's supporters.

The Zionist entity's extreme arrogance, which constitutes a natural extension for the defunct colonialist regime, would not have existed if this entity did not feel that it could do anything with complete impunity no matter how contrary to international law and tradition. Its experience with the international community during the past 4 decades affirms this painful phenomenon.

The strange immunity that this unique entity enjoys is the result of two phenomena; the least that can be said about them is that they are not good. The first is the paralysis which afflicts the political willpower of the international community which should have proved its effectiveness by checking this grave imperialist octopus when it began to rebel against even the organization which helped create it.

The second is the protection afforded to this entity by some of the countries which helped and continue to help create it and transform it into a ferocious beast by providing it with the means of might, arrogance, and rebellion in the form of colossal military and economic aid incompatible with its size and actions in this sensitive part of the world. These countries continue to provide this entity with such aid, coupled with full political support when it commits aggressive actions which are in conflict with international law and tradition, as was the case after the bestial raid on the Tunisian capital when the United States declared its justification of the abominable Israeli crime and its reiteration of the Israeli argument that the crime was committed in self-defense witout any reference to the aggression on the sovereignty of Tunisia — an aggression carried out with American-made aircraft.

It seems that the American officials, who kept stating during the hijacking of the American TWA plane that any retaliation they would take in response to acts of terrorism would be construed as similar acts of terrorism, seem to have changed their position now since they have said that it is an American political principle to respond to terrorist attacks as a lawful act and an act of self-defense.

We believe that this Israeli crime falls within the framework of state international terrorism.

The continued attempts by Israel to destroy the very existence of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whether by its invasion of Lebanon with the killing of thousands of innocent people, the destruction of towns and villages,and the ensuing blockade of Beirut, or by the policy of oppression and atrocities which it pursues against the people of the occupied territory, where anyone suspected of any connection whatsoever with the PLO is expelled from the land of his fathers and forefathers in complete and flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, or by this barbaric raid on the headquarters of the PLO in the Tunisian capital, with all the consequent killing of innocent people in this area — all this stems from one source: the Zionist plan to usurp the remaining parts of Arab Palestine after committing all sorts of crimes which aim at the Judaization of these territories after vacating them of their Arab inhabitants and seizing them in a manner contrary to the UN Charter's principle banning the forcible annexation of land.

Such a plan cannot be implemented, according to the colonialist thinking of the Zionist entity, except through the destruction of the Palestine people's institutions headed by the PLO, either by striking at these institutions at any time and place, irrespective of the violation of the sovereignty and security of the Arab countries as a result of such aggressions, or by trying to brand it as a terrorist organization in order to justify attacking it and showing this action to be a legitimate action, as Israel's friends say on such occasions, despite the recognition of the absolute majority of the UN member-countries of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Had the Zionists read history, they would have come to realize a fact which has been understood by past colonial powers, after having paid a high price: Attempts to suppress people or destroy their liberation movements by brute force, under whatever pretext, are bound to end in complete failure because victory is always the ally of the struggling suppressed peoples.

Mr President, the Zionists and their friends, trying to justify this crime which was committed against the sovereignty of fraternal Tunisia, say that the attack was not aimed at Tunisia but against the PLO. In justifying their barbaric invasion of Lebanon, they said that its purpose was to protect northern Israeli settlements.

Since there are Palestinians in an unlimited number of Arab and non-Arab countries throughout the world, does this mean that these countries, no matter how many they are or how far they may be, will always be a target for Israeli aggression whenever the Tel Aviv rulers choose, and the Israeli forces will reach them wherever they may be, as the Zionist entity's defense minister announced yesterday?

We wish also to ask the proponents of this logic, if these barbaric bestial actions they are trying to justify as lawful acts of self-defense are actually that, why was the UN Charter drawn up and why did this charter affirm the sovereignty of these states and their independence and the security of their territories?

We would like also to ask Israel and those who accept this twisted logic, to what extent have the Israeli forces the right to go in their self-defense?

The UN Charter was created to save the world from such fascist Nazi thinking which gives those who hold it the absolute freedom to act with no respect due to the sovereignty of the states or territorial security.

Mr President, your honorable Council is called on to consider Israel's persistence in refusing to abide by the relevant UN resolutions which reflect the will of the international community, and to adopt the necessary measures provided for by the UN Charter to ensure Israel's compliance with these resolutions.

Israel's feeling of complete impunity in regard to all violations of international laws and disdain for relevant UN resolutions is organically linked to the Council's failure to assert its existence as a body responsible for world security and safety which have frequently been undermined by Israel's continued defiance of the authority of the international community.

The Council's failure is also organically linked to the efforts exerted by some countries to protect Israel from the wrath of the international community whenever this Zionist entity committed a new aggression against the Arab countries or against international laws and traditions.

Mr President, the international community has become familiar with Zionist strategy and the well-known twisted and devious methods inherent in it.

It is a fact known to all that, once Israel feels the peace noose tightening around its neck, it resorts to military actions to wreck any initiative or attempt seeking to drive it toward peace. It wants the land without the people. For this reason it never stops trying to oppose any peaceful initiative aimed at reaching a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution in the Middle East. We almost believe that this was one of the main reasons that prompted Israel to commit this aggression against fraternal Tunisia.

Mr President, while denouncing this new aggression and strongly condemning it, the Arab countries wish to reiterate that they stand by Tunisia at this when it has been exposed to a treacherous Zionist aggression. They raise their voices with other countries asking the UN Security Council to rise to the level of the occasion and to perform its main function as protector of international peace and to censure Israel, which is trying to impose its will in a manner that conflicts with all international laws and conventions and thus return to the world organization the prestige it lost as a result of Israel's violation of the collective willpower of the international community in all matters pertaining to the Middle East crisis.

The Arab countries request the UN Security Council countries to approve the worthy draft resolution submitted to your honorable council by Tunisia. We believe this is the minimum that can be done if the council wants to perform its role of safeguarding international peace and security.

Thank you, Mr President.

Council of Ministers Condemns Israeli Air Raid

LD021406 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwait has strongly condemned the Israeli raid on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis and renewed its solidarity with and support for the Tunisian leadership and the Palestinian revolution.

A statement issued by the Council of Ministers following an emergency session held today said that the criminal piratical operation carried out by the Zionist enemy is new evidence of the ugly terroristic nature of the Zionist entity and the extent of the hostile aims and objectives which this entity is striving to carry out on Arab territories. The statement expressed Kuwait's regret for the attitude of some states which are still standing behind this aggression in one form or another and providing it with flimsy justifications.

Foreign Ministry Receives Soviet Charge, Note

LD031024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0956 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA) — Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin today received the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy who handed him a note from the Soviet Government containing an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the abduction of the four Soviet diplomats in Lebanon and the murder of one of them.

Under Secretary al-Shahin expressed the Kuwaiti Government's sorrow and indignation at the abduction of the Soviet diplomats and said Kuwait stands at the side of the Soviet Union in combatting terrorism anywhere in the world.

Foreign Minister Meets With Iranian Counterpart

LD022100 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir held a meeting at the UN headquarters in New York this evening with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Shaykn Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA that the meeting was a good one. He added that discussions during the meeting covered bilateral relations between the two countries.

OMAN

Information Minister on Tunis Raid, Soviet Ties

GF030533 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, 2 Oct (WAKH) — Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas has announced that the Sultanate of Oman will not close its doors for security reasons before or during the GCC summit scheduled to convene next November. At a press conference held in Muscat today, Al-Rawwas stated that all the arrangements and preparations to receive the GCC leaders have been completed, and that there are no new measures to be taken concerning entry into the Sultanate of Oman during that period.

The Omani information minister stated that his country strongly condemns the criminal act committed by Israel yesterday against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. He added that this act is against all international norms and morals. It was such an act of piracy as on which Israel was founded, and it will jeopardize current peace efforts conducted by the United Nations and the concerned parties in the Middle East.

The minister referred to the current situation in Lebanon. He stated that what is happening in Lebanon has removed all the masks, and that it is another test for the Arab people following more than 25 years of Arab experience.

Mr al-Rawwas described his country's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as a normal matter, saying there is no reason for agitation and enquiries. He added that the action stems from the supreme national interest of Oman which is above all other considerations. He stated that the Sultanate's policy is based on striking a balance between the two superpowers and that establishing relations with the Soviet Union has nothing to do with the other side.

He also clarified that Omani-Soviet relations have nothing to do with the establishment of Omani relations with southern Yemen. The Omani-Yemeni relations originate from a joint Arab heritage and the Islamic faith, whereas the relations with the Soviet Union are set, based on the Soviet Union being a big country. The Sultanate of Oman is a nonaligned country trying to establish relations with big countries based on mutual respect and joint interests.

On Iran's repeated threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, Al-Rawwas stated that any foreign aggression against any GCC member-country would undoubtedly lead to direct contacts among the GCC leaders, and measures would be adopted in light of developments. He added: The strait is not a gate to be closed but an international passage on which navigation could be disrupted. We hope that the situation will not reach this point. He went on to say that the Sultanate had anticipated events earlier when it called on the United Nations to apply international laws governing normal passage to the strait.

Al-Rawwas attributed the weakness in the Arab information media to the contradictions in Arab policy. He said: We have to agree on the minimum common limit. There are no shortcomings in our technical bodies.

UK Defense Secretary Departs, Makes Statement

GF021955 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine has expressed his pleasure at the results of his visit to the sultanate. He called his visit excellent. He said that during the visit he had the honor of meeting with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

He made a statement prior to his departure, late yesterday, at the conclusion of his 4-day visit, during which he visited Omani ground, air, and naval bases. He also met with a large number of the sultan's forces in addition to a number of Britons assigned the duty of training and preparing the Omani forces.

On Omani-British relations, the British defense secretary said that they are extremely good and firm. He pointed out that the British Government works in the direction of helping Oman to attain its aspirations through the training of Omanis and to make them benefit from British expertise, particularly in the military field. This includes providing the equipment needed by the sultanate in the defense field.

Answering a question on the British view toward the Iraqi-Iranian war, His Excellency Michael Heseltine expressed his country's regret for the continuation of this war. He added that his visit to the Strait of Hormuz enabled him to assess the extent of the responsibility laid on the sultanate to provide directions to ships that pass through Omani waters in the strait. He continued: It is evident that the Sultanate of Oman experiences profound worry over the dangers that emanate from the escalation of the war in the same way as do we and others in the Western world. He pointed out that Britain does not supply weapons to any side of the dispute. He indicated that any contracts honored are merely contracts that pertain to nonfatal equipment, and they are executed in accordance with long-term contract arrangements and after detailed scrutiny. The British defense secretary asserted that his country does all it can to prevent and alleviate the effects of the disputes in the region.

On the possible effect on the British decision to receive a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the U.S. stand, his excellency said: The decision adopted by Mrs Thatcher to receive PLO members in London to hold talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe stemmed from her belief in the importance of the peace initiative launched by His Majesty King Husayn and the importance in fostering dialogue in one of the most difficult issues facing the world today — the situation in the Middle East. He asserted that the talks to be held in London will help the British Government better understand the situation, and where this can be done through an exchange of views in order to energize the peace process associated with the initiative of His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

Oil, Gas Discoveries in 4 Areas Reported

GF021217 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
2 Oct 85 p 15

[Text] Muscat — There have been four new discoveries of oil and gas in the north-central and southern areas of the concession held by Petroleum Development Oman (PDO), the country's prime exploration company with 60 per cent government shareholding.

All the four finds — at Tawf Dahm and Hasirah in the north-central area, and at Warad and Dhiab in the south — have been termed "promising" by the PDO's exploration division.

According to the company's periodical *AL-FAHAL*, well logging at Tawf Dahm has revealed three hydrocarbon-bearing zones in the deviated bore drilled earlier this year by rig 9. One of the intervals has been tested and shown to contain gas and condensates. The other two zones are to be tested shortly.

Hasirah, nearly 120 km south of Tawf Dahm and near the Zauliyah field, was identified as a prospect several years ago. However, the first well drilled there in 1981 proved to be unsuccessful. In the intervening period, Zauliyah was brought on stream, and using the experience gained there, it was decided to re-enter Hasirah. On test, the well produced gas and condensates.

The first Hasirah well is located in the northern part of the structural complex. The second well, in the southern part, was drilled in November last year and proved to be an oil producer, with light crude flowing at 500 to 600 cubic metres daily.

With the success of Hasirah 2, another well was planned for the northern structure, 25 km away from the first well. Drilled early this year as a vertical well, Hasirah-3 brought forth "unexpected" results, and sidetracking in the direction of Hasirah-1 proved highly successful.

When the well was tested in August, 51 degree API oil was produced at varying rates. It has been planned to drill more wells in the near future, to assess the size of the Hasirah structure.

In south Oman, a 1500-metre exploration well, drilled at Warad, 15 km east of Karim west oilfield, has encountered a net total of 47 metres of excellent quality reservoir rock in the 'lower Al Khalata formation'. A new seismic programme has been initiated to delineate the Warad structure, and production testing is planned this month.

A second exploration success in the south has been in Dhiab, nearly 7 km south of Rahab southwest field. The well reached a depth of 1949 metres and encountered five potential producing zones in the Al Khalata and Gharif sand-stone formations, totalling some 78 metres of reservoir rock. Drill-stem testing indicates the presence of medium-gravity oil.

The Dhiab discovery may indicate a significant extension of the Qata-Rahab medium-gravity oil trend and bolster exploration efforts farther south in the difficult and hilly terrain of the wider Wadi Hadyl area.

Incidentally, the Tawf Dahm well reached a vertical depth of 3,570 metres, but because of the deviation to reach the target zone, its finished length was 4138 metres. The well was deviated because the area directly above the target was overlaid by 'sabkha' unable to support the weight of Rig 9, the heaviest drilling unit of the company. Hence, the rig was placed on the gravel plain, nearly 1.5 km away from the target area.

The next well in the Tawf Dahm area will not, probably, be deviated. Instead, the engineering department is considering the possibility of constructing a road and location on the 'sabkha', with the aim of drilling several wells from the same location, significantly reducing unit costs for preparation of the road and location.

QATAR

Amir Denounces Israeli Attack in Cables to Leaders

GF021420 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text]Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, has sent cables to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in which he expressed Qatar's strong denunciation of the treacherous aggression which Israel perpetrated against Tunisia's sovereignty and the fraternal Tunisian and Palestinian people.

The amir emphasized Qatar's total solidarity with the two fraternal peoples and support for them in urging the international community to adopt effective measures capable of punishing Israel in retribution for its hideous crime and to put an end to its continued tyranny. The amir expressed his great sorrow at the death of numerous innocent Palestinian and Tunisian brothers who were victims of this hideous crime.

Cabinet Denounces Attack

GF021528 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness the Amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, chaired the routine weekly Cabinet meeting held at Doha palace today. QNA learned that the Cabinet reviewed the latest developments in the Tunisian arena and issued the following statement:

The Cabinet strongly condemns the perfidious aggression which Israel committed against the sovereignty of Tunis and against the fraternal Tunisian and Palestinian people by launching a criminal raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, thus jeopardizing — in an extremely ugly way — the bases of international laws and morals. The state of Qatar stresses its full solidarity with the fraternal Tunisian and Palestinian peoples and demands that the international community shoulder its responsibility and undertake the necessary measures to exact punishment for such a terrorist aggression, which has been added to the list of [Israel's] terrorist activities, which continuously encroach on Arab rights.

In light of this escalation of Israel's tyranny, the Cabinet hopes that joint Arab efforts will be exerted to brush aside our marginal differences — such differences that encouraged Israel to commit aggression against us.

While the Cabinet expresses its profound regret for the martyrdom of our innocent Tunisian and Palestinian brothers as a result of the treacherous Israeli crime, it expresses heartfelt condolences to the two fraternal Tunisian and Palestinian peoples and to the families of the innocent martyrs. The Cabinet asks the Almighty to bestow His mercy upon them and admit them into heaven.

Oil Minister Departs for Vienna OPEC Meeting

GF021847 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, Oct 2 (WAKH) — Qatari Minister of Finance and Oil Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani and the accompanying delegation left here for Vienna, Wednesday morning, to attend the extraordinary OPEC ministerial meeting due to open there tomorrow. The meeting will discuss the current international oil market.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Delivers King Fahd's UN Speech

GF021726 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Speech delivered by Saudi Arabian Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, on behalf of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the United Nations in New York, on 1 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman. In the name of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and on his behalf, it pleases me to deliver this speech before this assembly. It also pleases me to congratulate your excellency on your election to the chairmanship of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. This election is a sign of confidence in you and in the important role played by your friendly country, Spain, in consolidating the bonds of international understanding and in instituting the rules of cooperation among nations.

I also take this opportunity to greet the chairman of the UN General Assembly in its previous session and commend his wisdom and perfect performance. It also pleases me to commend the efforts of UN Secretary General His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar and his continuous endeavor to increase the chances for peace and ease world tension.

The immortal message of Islam unites and does not divide; calls for justice and opposes oppression; treats all people equally and does not discriminate; and urges work and cooperation with people everywhere who believe in God in order to spread these sacred principles and achieve security and prosperity for all mankind. On this basis we affirm our desire to work for consolidating the United Nations and its specialized agencies, because it represents a useful framework for cooperation among nations and peoples, an important platform for dialogue and understanding, and an effective means for settling conflicts and remedying crises.

We also denounce all trends aimed at hindering its activities and strongly condemn countries which violate its resolutions and ignore this organization which represents the collective will of the international community. The world in which we live is full of struggles, troubles, and seditions. Complicated political problems require solutions, and acute economic crises threaten security and stability. It is absolutely unfair to encumber the organization alone with all these problems. Since social structures are affected by the behavior and conduct of individuals, the success or failure of this international organization is associated with the position of the members and their commitment to its resolutions, their belief in its principles and objectives, and their commitment to fulfilling their obligations.

Mr Chairman. There are special responsibilitis being shouldered by the superpowers to this effect. The fact that they are superpowers implies that they have much power and influence. The duty of these countries is to establish bases for just and efficient international cooperation. They also must preserve the interests of small countries and preserve their independence. We demand that the superpowers, and the UN Security Council permanent countries in particular, to rise to the standard of the serious responsibilities they are shouldering.

From this very rostrum, we express our satisfaction with the U.S. position that supports the Afghani people's right to self-determination. We also express our satisfaction with the position of the Soviet Union that supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Yet the Soviet Union's support for the Arab issue and backing for Arab rights in Palestine does not justify unleashing its forces in Afghanistan, occupying it militarily, and divesting the Afghani people of their independence and dignity. U.S. opposition to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its demand for self-determination for the Afghani people does not justify its unlimited and unconditional support for Israel. This also does not justify its failure to support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of their state on their soil. The United States has to support justice and international law. Mr Chairman. The United Nations' goal and Charter aspire to attain international peace and security. Since 1947 Israel has been working to shatter this goal in the Middle East region, where there has been neither peace nor security. Some time ago we witnessed the perfidious Israeli aggression against the state of Iraq. Today we witness another confirmation of Israel's aggressive trend which is represented in its malign aggression on fraternal Tunisia.

From this very rostrum, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia denounces this aggression and announces its absolute support for Tunisia. The Kingdom also calls on all peace-loving countries, and this organization in particular, to impose deterrent sanctions on Israel. The Kingdom addresses this call to the UN members in particular so that they can shoulder their responsibilities for ensuring international peace and security and for confronting aggression.

Israel was created in the Middle East region through aggression on Palestine and on the Palestinian people. The late King 'Abd al-'Aziz addressed the United Nations, conveyed by his majesty the late King Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The call he made was addressed to the representatives of the countries who conferred on 26 November 1947 — 3 days before issuing the resolution calling for the partition of Palestine. The address said that you have the power to attain peace and security in the Middle East in the same way as you have the power to instigate disputes and to cause bloodshed. This very address — which mirrors awareness and responsibility — is the constant policy of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz toward the Palestinian people. Until the aspirations of this people have come true, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will continue to call for justice and to work toward this end. The issue of the Palestinian people is regarded, in the king's view, as one of the serious issues that jeopardize international security and peace.

And it is really unfortunate that the UN organization turned a deaf ear to the warnings of His Majesty King 'Abd al-'Aziz and that its attempts for 38 years to find a just solution to the Palestinian cause were futile.

The credibility of this organization is subject to a shake-up if it continues to be satisfied with the issuance of resolutions and recommendations. The United Nations has urged enough and denounced enough, and still has not realised a comprehensive and just settlement for this cause. We ask if anything is left for the United Nations except to raise this unanimity from the level of denunciation to the level of effective measures to reach that settlement. This organization has no other choice if it wants to restore its credibility but to give the issue serious consideration rather than a non-serious attitude without action.

Mr Chairman. The problems of our region and the complications arising there are in truth the consequences of Zionist aggression against Palestine and the actual result of the accumulations of the Palestinian cause. The wars and political and military conflicts experienced in the region over the past 38 years are actually the consequences of not resolving the basic problem. The Israeli aggression in the region and the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab territories is nothing but clear proof of its expansionist intentions and a blatant challenge to UN resolutions, and constant ridicule of world public opinion and all laws and regulations.

The painful circumstances and sad situation that Lebanon is going through today is also in reality one of the harsh consequences of this cause.

Mr Chairman. Therefore, it is clear that the establishment of peace in the Middle East region demands a solution to the major issue — the Palestinian cause — through recognizing for the Palestinian people their legitimate right to self-determination. This also demands that serious and rapid steps be taken so that complications can be avoided which hinder the peace efforts. Israeli stubbornness and its constant attempts to gain time in order to accomplish its goals and ambitions will only lead to more disturbances and complications, which only add to the difficulties of finding a solution and will increase the factors that could inflame the tenuous situation in the region.

Hence, we ask the superpowers — the Israeli entity owes them its existence and the continuation of its survival — to halt their economic, financial, and military aid which allows Israel to continue its aggressive policy in the Middle East. The role of these countries must be in harmony with the principle of justice and in line with the principle of self-determination for all people. They also must not lose their credibility and effectiveness to influence the events in the Middle East region. I shoul not have to stress the fact that any peace negotiations cannot be successful unless they include the main party in the conflict and the genuine owner of the cause.

Accordingly, any step to solve the Palestinian issue must include the PLO as one of the elements in the dialogue, because it is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In order to achieve permanent peace, the solution must originate from the region of the conflict itself and must be based on justice which will preserve the rights of the legitimate owners of the cause. The Arab countries have shouldered their historical responsibility. They have done everything they can to establish peace and stability in the region. They have also explained their concept of the peace operation as stated in the Fes resolutions which outlined the Arab agreement on achieving a permanent peace based on justice according to international legitimacy and in harmony with the international will represented by the UN resolutions. But peace according to the belief of our nation does not mean surrender and acceptance of a fait accompli. We are a nation which seeks justice and evaluation of the right, and rejects humiliation and subjugation.

Mr Chairman. The Israeli withdrawal from all Arab occupied territories is an absolute necessity, because the occupation is an act against international laws, the principles and goals of the United Nations, and against peace and security in the region and in the world. This withdrawal is demanded as a preliminary step toward the settlement of the real cause, upon which lies the establishment of peace in the region according to the comprehensive view which clarifies the solution to the issue. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the majority of the international community demand the withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is Holy Jerusalem.

Mr Chairman. It is regrettable that the use of force is once again occupying the first place in contemporary international relations.

What happened in Afghanistan is a serious indication of what can happen in the world, and particularly in the Third World, if this trend continues without the adoption of a decisive stance by the international community. Who will defend the peoples of Third World countries from direct occupation similar to what happened to fraternal Afghanistan? The Soviet presence in Afghanistan has entered its sixth year, while the Afghan mujahidin are still waging a fierce war to defend their religion, country, and rights. The ICO exerted intense efforts to eliminate the subjugation and occupation of the Afghan people so that they can liberate their will and secure their right to freedom and independence. The United Nations also exerted praiseworthy efforts to find a solution to this issue.

While the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supports those efforts, it points out that any efforts exerted within this framework should take into consideration the rights of the Afghan mujahidin and their demands. While it salutes those mujahidin, it fully supports the Afghan people's demands for evacuation from their territories and establishment of a regime acceptable to them, which will safeguard their neutrality and preserve their religion.

Mr Chairman. The current war between Iraq and Iran, which we are following with extreme concern and sorrow, adds a new dimension to the tense situation in the Middle East region, in addition to the bloodshed and destruction which two fraternal peoples are experiencing as a result of this war. Those two peoples are linked together and we are linked to them with strong bonds and solid ties.

The ICO, the GCC, the Nonaligned Movement, and this international organization called and worked for halting those bloody tragedies. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia supported and contributed to all those efforts. There is a positive stance on the part of Iraq — which is worthy of thanks — as regards the total readiness to forget the past and its trends in order to resolve its issues with Iran through peaceful means. It is time Iran responded to Iraq's stance by adopting a similar stance.

It is time both warring parties dropped their arms, spared more bloodshed, and resorted to logic and wisdom instead of resorting to fire and tools of destruction. It is also time efforts were directed towards reconstruction and renovation instead of destruction and dilapidation.

Mr Chairman. Perhaps one of the positive aspects which we are most proud of within the framework of political developments witnessed by our region is the establishment of the GCC, which has become an example of the level at which regional cooperation should exist. The GCC has also become a pillar which strengthens the Arab League. At the same time, this council follows the stands of the United Nations Charter, the Nonaligned Movement, and the ICO, and it is one of the positive factors of stability in the region.

Defense Minister's Speech at UN Praised

GF021844 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Analysis by Zayni Jifri]

[Excerpts] The address by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which was made on behalf of his majesty by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, received the interest of international circles, who saw in it an historic revelation of the principles and targets of the foundations which the kingdom has endeavored to consolidate since the countries called on the establishment of international organizations which were later called the United Nations.

The kingdom, while sharing the celebration of this occasion with the world, shares the aspirations of all the peoples of the world for the international organization to be able to realize its aims. From this point, the lofty speech comprised all the international subjects and described the problems of the world with total precision and honesty. It did not stop there; the speechalso proposed useful solutions to those problems. It clarified the points, and rightly and with total honesty stated that from this rostrum we express our satisfaction over the Soviet Union's support for the Palestinian people in their right to self-determination, but the Soviet Union's backing of the Arab cause and its support for the Arab right to Palestine does not justify the unleashing of its forces on Afghanistan or its military occupation and depriving the Afghan people of their independence and dignity. Moreover, the U.S. opposition to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its demand to grant the right of self-determination to the Afghan people in no way justifies its unlimited and unconditional support for Israel and its nonsupport for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their state on their territories. The United States should support the international right, justice, and legitimacy. The lofty address delivered on behalf of his majesty the king by Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also attracted the attention of the international society regarding a wound in the body of the nation which is still bleeding and is in need of serious and effective treatment to stop its bleeding. This wound is the Iraqi-Iranian war. His majesty the king affirmed in his address that the kingdom, while it follows this destructive war with great interest and grief, contributes to and supports all the efforts by the Islamic, Arab, and humanitarian organizations to end this tragic war. The address also defined the deviations practiced by the racist minorities, such as what takes place daily in South Africa, where the racist regime has increased its viciousness. In this framework the address defined the stable and constant stance of the kingdom to support right and justice through its support for all actions of the United Nations and the OAU aimed at terminating the racist practices and foreign occupation there. While His Royal Highness Prince Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, was delivering the address of his majesty the king, the conspicuous attack waged by the planes of Israel on fraternal Tunisia affirmed all that the kingdom had warned against regarding the hostile nature of Israel. His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz declared from the international rostrum the kingdom's condemnation of that aggression and its absolute support for sister Tunisia. His highness called on the UN members to bear their responsibilities and impose deterring sanctions on Israel.

The observers affirm that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as it tackles the political problems of the world, did not forget to warn that the economic situation in many developing countries, particularly on the African Continent, is a very dangerous situation which requires the appropriate and immediate interest of the international organization. The kingdom did not stop at making warnings, but also presented practical, positive stands in the interest of the harmed African countries. It increased its contributions in the ICO program to reach $30 million. It also supported the efforts of the international bank in this regard and formed popular committees in various parts of the kingdom to gather contributions for the drought victims in Africa.

After his majesty the king's address presented all the subjects which require international cooperation within the framework of the international organization, it called on finding a radical solution for them. That is not impossible as long as all countries agree that those subjects are the main obstacles before the United Nations which are preventing its progress and realization of its basic aims to spread world peace and attain international cooperation.

Royal Court Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis

GF011741 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1645 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Oct (SPA) — The Royal Court has issued the following statement:

The news agencies circulated the news of the criminal attack waged by Israel today on the PLO headquarters in sister Tunisia. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia denounces and condemns this attack, as it is a clear violation of the UN Charter and international norms, and affirms its support for the fraternal government and people of Tunisia and the Palestinian people, and calls on the international society to [word indistinct] this attack, which threatens world peace and security.

King Confirms Support to Mzali, 'Arafat

LD022323 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2305 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Jeddah, 2 Oct (SPA) — King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening phoned Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of fraternal Tunisia, to express the kingdom's solidarity with fraternal Tunisia and its full support in view of the treacherous aggression on the PLO headquarters, which is situated close to the Tunisian capital.

The king also phoned Yasir 'Arafat and expressed to him his profound concern and offered condolences to the families of the victims of the treacherous Zionist aggression on the PLO headquarters. The king affirmed the kingdom's full and continued support for the struggle of the fraternal Palestinian people and their leadership represented in the PLO for the retrieval of their usurped rights including their right to self-determination.

Saudi Radio Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis

GF022008 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Analysis by Zayni Jifri]

[Text] The barbaric raid waged by Israel yesterday against an area in southern Tunis, where a number of PLO headquarters are located, revealed the Zionist enemy conspicuously and without masks, and the entire world saw it stripped to its deep-rooted hostility against right and humanity. The ugly raid was great proof that Israel has adopted treason as honor and oppression as constitution, boasting before the world, which is celebrating the approach of the anniversary of the international call to spread world peace among all countries. This vicious raid silenced the calls of justice and equality and the removal of oppression and aggression.

Observers agree that the criminal attack waged by Israel against an independent and sovereign country, a member of the United Nations, and against a fate-stricken people whom it deprived of all their rights and expelled from their territories and homes, rendering them homeless so that they took refuge with brothers and friends, was like a strong earthquake that shook the world and created a big fissure in the walls of world peace and justice, for which the world made efforts and is still making efforts to raise their foundation and consolidate their basis.

The penetration of Tunisian airspace by six to eight Israeli military planes throwing hundreds of tons of bombs over the heads of the secure residents raises an international question regarding international agreements and treaties as long as there is someone attacking any spot in the world, justifying such action as it pleases and without consideration for any country or people. Western diplomatic sources noticed that the time Israel chose to wage its criminal attack reveals its desire to destroy all current peace initiatives so that it can maintain the peace it wants, which is based on oppression, aggression, and usurpation of rights. The same sources described the Israeli attack on Tunisia and the PLO residential location in Tunis as torture of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories; proof of this is the daily barbaric aggressions by Zionist settlers against the unarmed Palestinians in the cities and villages of the occupied territories.

Well-informed sources affirm that the trivial reasons given by Israel to justify its ugly crime in killing the secure civilians of the Tunisian and Palestinian people brought to the minds of the world the actual truth, and that is that Israel behaves with the world as it pleases and offers false justifications. A few years ago its planes penetrated the airspace of an independent Arab country and waged an air raid against it, which resulted in the destruction of vital installations in that country. At that time Israel justified itself before the world with its concept of world peace and gave false and fickle justifications and pretexts to force the world to accept it and convinced of it by its crime of destroying the Iraqi nuclear power plants. A few years later Israel attacked an independent Arab country, Lebanon, and invaded its territories and killed its residents, the elderly, women, and children, and rendered families homeless – all that in light of Arab silence.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was at the forefront of the countries which warned the world of the hostile intentions of Israel against the Arab people in particular and against world peace in general. King 'Abd al-'Aziz, God rest his soul, said that the Zionists are nothing but an oppressive, tyrannical, and aggressive group that first of all launches aggression in the name of humanity, then reveals its aggression with force, tyranny, and oppression.

I add to that — these are still the words of King 'Abd al-'Aziz, God rest his soul — these are the ambitions they have, not only on Palestine but on all the neighboring and nonneighboring Arab countries. Here observers point out that Israel's continuing aggressions on countries and people represents the ugly picture revealed by the tyrannical attack yesterday. Observers add that this picture would not have crystallized if it were not met with silence from some countries, which Israel considers encouragement to continue its transgressions and aggression, ignoring all international principles and norms and human values.

The sinful crime committed by Israel against the fraternal Tunisian and Palestinian people will only increase their cohesion and unity to resume the path of struggle until the attainment of rights and defeat of evil. Moreover, the innocent blood that flowed on the land of heroism in Tunis will not be wasted as long as the legitimate Palestinian struggle continues inside the occupied territories against the forces of injustice and aggression, and as long as there are still countries in the world calling for peace based on justice and equality and restoration of rights to their rightful masters.

Jeddah Commentary Urges UN Action Against Israel

GF021604 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[News analysis by Jamal al-Hattab]

[Text] The Israeli raid carried out today by the warplanes of the Israeli enemy against the PLO headquarters in Tunis is a serious development which will certainly negatively affect the current efforts to establish peace and undermine them completely. Consequently, the situation in the region will become more critical than it is now, at a time when it is necessary to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in one of the most sensitive and volatile regions in the world.

In addition to the fact that the Israeli raid is a flagrant violation of the airspace and sovereignty of a fraternal Arab country, towards which the international community must adopt a firm stand that surpasses usual routine denunciation and condemnation, it has revealed the depth of the hate of Tel Aviv's rulers for the PLO. This hate is caused by the political and moral defeat which the PLO inflicted on them during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, in which the Tel Aviv rulers tried to liquidate the Palestinian presence and destroy the PLO politically and militarily as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. By its heroic, honorable, and legitimate steadfastness on the soil of southern Lebanon in the face of the Israeli invasion, the PLO achieved great political gains for its just cause. This was precisely opposite of what the rulers of Tel Aviv had hoped for. The whole world bore witness at that time to the justice of the Palestinian cause and the hostile spirit of Tel Aviv's rulers with their expansionist ambitions in the Arab homeland. The Israeli enemy was thus compelled about 2 months ago to publicly announce that it will strike at PLO installations and headquarters wherever they are.

If the Israeli enemy justifies this aggression as a retaliation for what it calls terrorism in the occupied Arab territories or the legitimate guerrilla operations of the Palestinian resistance fighters — who are citizens of the occupied Arab territories — to liberate their land from the occupying Zionist usurper, then what else can we possibly call the Israeli enemy's action today and its violation of the sovereignty and airspace of another country except that it is a case of one country terrorizing another.

The responsibility for what happened today belongs to the international community, represented by the UN Security Council which is now holding a meeting requested by Tunisia to discuss this tyrannical and sinful aggression on Tunisian territory. The Security Council is urged to adopt the most extreme penalties and deterrent measures against the Israeli enemy. This is not the first time that the Israeli enemy has violated the airspace and sovereignty of an Arab country and perpetrated its criminal acts. It was preceeded by a raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981.

The international community — governments and peoples — must realize the serious consequences entailed by such a hostile policy and act to put an end to the criminal practices of Tel Aviv's rulers who have turned the violation of international laws into a creed to achieve their criminal aims.

UAE

President Receives Iraqi President's Message

GF021441 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on relations between the two countries and the latest developments in the region. The message was delivered by Taha Rajab 'Arim, Iraqi ambassador to the UAE, during his meeting in Abu Dhabi today with Shaykh Zayid.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister, and Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the President's Court.

President Receives Note From Tunisian Counterpart

GF021416 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0955 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Ismail Khalil, Tunisian minister of planning, who delivered the message during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid in Abu Dhabi today, said that the message falls within the continuing consultations between the two leaders in view of the deeply rooted ties between the two countries. He added that the message deals with the situation in the Arab Maghreb and the latest developments between Tunisia and Libya, in addition to cooperation between the two countries and the means of developing it.

He said that during the meeting, they also reviewed the criminal aggression which the Zionist enemy carried out yesterday against Tunisia.

Shaykh Zayid reaffirmed the UAE's total support for Tunisia and its people in this ordeal. He expressed his strong denunciation of this aggression.

KHALEEJ TIMES Denounces Israeli Attack

GF021140 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 2 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Israel's Latest Outrage"]

[Text] Israel has just given its response to all the recent talk of peace and direct negotiations. It has bombed PLO headquarters in Tunis in a display of arrogance that should make even its friends in the West wince a bit.

It carried out the attack, in which at least 10 people were killed, when King Husayn of Jordan was still in the US trying to promote his proposal for peace talks and when President Mubarak of Egypt had just finished talking to Mr Reagan of the need for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East.

Israel is the classic brigand, never happier than when plundering and pillaging. It pounces on any incident — this time ostensibly the raid last week on an Israeli yacht in Larnaca — to assemble what it calls a punitive expedition. It invades alleged Palestinian bases in Lebanon; it razes houses and obliterates villages in the occupied areas; it draw perverse satisfaction from humiliating Palestinians living under its oppressive control; and now it ranges further to satisfy its blood lust, blowing all territorial rights to states to smithereens. It is like a crazed beast, venting its frustrated anger now here, now there.

The Tunis raid may not be entirely unrelated to the slight shift discernible in the West in favour of a Palestinian presence at peace negotiations and an international conference. Israel's coalition government is already reported to be split on the issue, and the attack could easily be an attempt to scuttle any move which might lead to Israel giving up occupied areas.

In any case, the Zionist action will certainly prove a greater setback for those who advocate negotiations than for the Palestinians, who have weathered much more severe assaults on their identity and their existence. While the West tries to hide its embarrassment, we should all be asking ourselves how it was that we could all remain so blissfully unaware of the movement of the Zionist warplanes. Perhaps we should also ask whether, beyond routine condemnation, there is nothing else that we are prepared to do to restrain this outlaw.

YAR

Prime Minister Denounces Israeli Attack

GF020842 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, had a telephone conversation last night with his brother Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, during which he expressed the denunciation and condemnation by the YAR leaders, Government, and people of the brutal raid which Israel carried out yesterday against fraternal Tunisia. He called this criminal and barbarous action a flagrant violation by the Zionist enemy of all international conventions.

The brother prime minister, and member of the Standing Committee affirmed to the Tunisian prime minister that the people in the YAR stand by the fraternal Tunisian people in defense of their national sovereignty and in preserving their freedom and territorial integrity.

Al-ITTIHAD Claims U.S. Involvement

GF030757 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Twext] Abu Dhabi, 3 Oct (WAKH) — Official Palestinian sources have asserted that the United States is directly involved in the Israeli assault on PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

An item published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes these sources as saying that they have received an official French report that indicates that units of the French fleet operating in the eastern Mediterranean did not monitor any Israeli planes moving out of Israeli airspace into Tunisian airspace or vice versa when the Israeli assault took place.

In their report the French military sources state that it is probable that these planes took off from bases belonging to the U.S. 6th Fleet near the Italian port of Naples. The sources linked this report, which proves U.S. involvement in the aggression, to statements by U.S. President Reagan and the White House spokesman, which clearly reveal U.S.-Zionist collusion in the aggression.

Israeli Flight to Tunis Reportedly Monitored

GF031032 Doha QNA in Arabic
0925 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (QNA) — Press reports published here today indicate that Egyptian air defense units and radar units, in addition to an Egyptian reconnaissance plane, monitored the take-off of the Israeli planes from the airspace of occupied Palestine on their way to raid PLO headquarters in Tunisia. The units were, however, unable to determine the destination of the enemy planes.

The newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, which published the report, quotes Defense Ministry sources in Cairo as saying:"Egyptian monitoring equipment showed that a non-Israeli marine target was helping in carrying out radar interference during the flight of the Israeli planes."

The Kuwait paper adds: "Immediate orders were given to Egyptian Air Force and Air Defense units to intercept the Israeli planes if they penetrated Egyptian airspace. A state of top alert was declared. However, all traces of the Israeli planes were lost on Egyptian monitoring equipment, which led to the immediate dispatch of a reconnaissance plane. The plane ascertained that the raiding planes did not enter Egyptian airspace,and continued their course along international air routes over the Mediterranean."

The sources add: "A field survey is currently being carried out to indentify the marine source which interfered with the Egyptian monitoring units to cover the course of the raiding Israeli planes."

The newspaper quotes Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources as saying: "A secret decision was made during the meeting held by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak last night with his senior aides. The decision provides for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty 'Camp David,' to be suspended, and for the Egyptian side to consider its text no longer in effect, as a reaction to the raid by the Israeli planes on PLO headquarters."

The newspaper adds that the Egyptian National Security Council will discuss the matter in a meeting to be held tonight in the Egyptian capital.

UN Delegate Condemns 'Perfidious' Israeli Raid

NC022141 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, Egypt's permanent representative at the United Nations, said in his speech tonight before the UN Security Council that the [Israeli] air raid in Tunisia was a despicable act which sought to thwart opportunities for peace in the Middle East.

He noted that the region has seen a dangerous escalation, which preceded an increase in tension as a result of the perfidious attack on Tunisia. Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil added that Egypt strongly and clearly condemns this Israeli action against a fraternal Arab country. This act is a clear violation of international law and a blatant challenge to it and to international institutions. The Egyptian delegate noted that Israel had planned for this aggression. This is obvious from two messages which its UN envoy sent to the secretary general at the beginning of September accusing the PLO of organizing an operation against Israel.

Sudanese Defense Minister Arrives for Visit

NC021138 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1015 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, Sudanese Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, arrived in Cairo at noon today. He is heading a military delegation, visiting at the invitation of Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. During the 6-day visit, the Sudanese delegation will attend the celebrations marking the October victories.

In an arrival statement, the Sudanese defense minister said that he will convey a message to President Husni Mubarak from General Siwar al-Dhahab and another one to Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi from Sudanese Prime minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

The Sudanese defense minister said that the visit is part of the continuing consultations between the two parts of the Nile Valley. Touching on Egypt's role concerning Sudan, Maj Gen 'Uthman said that Egypt has given much to Sudan and the Arab nation. He added that Egypt represents a strategic support for Sudan inasmuch as Sudan represents a strategic support for Egypt. He affirmed that relations between the two fraternal countries are engraved in the hearts of the two people.

Talks With Abu Ghazalah

NC021539 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1340 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) — Talks between representatives of the Egyptian and Sudanese Armed Forces began at 1200 today. The Egyptian delegation to the talks is led by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. Sudan is represented by Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council and minister of defense.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah opened the session by welcoming Maj Gen 'Uthman and his delegation, and praising the strong ties between Egypt and Sudan and the good relations between the two fraternal peoples.

The Sudanese defense minister said in reply: We feel we are among our own people. We fully believe that the area between the Nile Delta and the falls of Africa is one land united by history and culture.

At the end of the session, Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah noted that the purpose of the visit is to discuss questions of mutual concern and common defense. He added: We consider Egypt and Sudan as one side and one people. We reviewed security issues affecting the Nile Valley. The Sudanese defense minister pointed out: Specialized committees corresponding to the major branches of the Armed Forces in both countries were formed at the meeting. These committees will study the situation and determine what must be done. Recommendations will be made and submitted to Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah for consideration and approval.

When asked if the purchase of weapons from Egypt might be raised, Maj Gen 'Abdallah said: I cannot make a decision on this yet, as the specialized committees will discuss all these issues. However, we Sudanese believe that a weapon in Egyptian hands is actually Sudanese. It makes no difference if this weapon is in Cairo or Khartoum. When Sudan needs help. Egyptian and Sudanese security are one.

In response to another question, the Sudanese defense minister noted that this visit is in no way related to events in southern Sudan. He added that his visit was agreed upon 2 months ago and that he is making it now. Sudan has no requests for Egypt, since everything Egyptian is Sudanese as well.

The Sudanese minister described his country's current security situation as completely stable. This is particularly true in the wake of recent events, when signs of a racially and ethnically motivated conspiracy appeared.

He expressed his belief that the many differences of opinion among the average Sudanese have had a negative impact on the Armed Forces. He said: Stable public opinion makes for stable Armed Forces and vice versa. I think that Sudanese public opinion needs a good deal of coordination, as far as its pan-Arab tendencies are concerned, in order to achieve a true and proper form of unity in Sudan.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah announced that there has been no change in the Egyptian-Sudanese joint defense treaty. He noted: The treaty exists legally, and in letter and spirit as well. It cannot be abrogated except by law, and it serves the two countries' strategic aims. It is a natural extension of the Arab League's joint defense treaties, and is inspired by the goals of the OAU. It is a sure thing in the eyes of Egypt and Sudan.

Commenting on the recently signed Sudanese-Libyan agreement, the Sudanese defense minister pointed out: What Sudan and Libya signed was not an agreement for strategic cooperation or joint defense. It was only a protocol touching on certain aspects of cooperation in training, the exchange of experts and students from educational academies and installations, and a program of visits to both countries.

Regarding the south, Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said: Recent events in Sudan will not induce us to close the door to dialogue with the south. The national conference responsible for dealing with the problem of the south will be held on the date set. If John Garang is late, then he will miss the boat. The Sudanese Armed Forces have abided by the cease-fire for some time. I believe that our patience has its limits.

There was an official welcoming ceremony for the Sudanese defense minister when he arrived at the Defense Ministry.

Meets Mubarak

NC030839 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad at Al-Qubbah presidential palace this morning. Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, attended the meeting. The Sudanese defense minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 6-day visit.

Joint Communique Signed With Dominican Republic

For the MENA account of the signing of a joint communique with the Dominican Republic issued at the end of the official visit of Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, see the Dominican Republic section of the 2 October Latin American *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Message

NC031407 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo, who handed him a message from the Soviet leadership to the Egyptian Government.

Prime Minister Receives Britain's David Owen

NC031042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received David Owen, former British secretary of state for foreign affairs and leader of the British Socialist Democratic Party, at his office this morning. The prime minister said that he discussed with Owen the Israeli attack against the PLO's headquarters in Tunis, and stressed that this attack obstructs and sets peace efforts back. The prime minister told Owen that Egypt's decision not to receive the Israeli delegaiton to the Tabah talks expresses Egypt's strong denunciation of this aggression.

Iraqi Press Agency Reopens Office in Cairo

NC021152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) — INA has decided to reopen its office in Cairo. The agency said that the office will resume activities beginning next week. A press team left for Cairo today to run the office.

Newspapers Condemn U.S. Support of Israel

NC022325 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2250 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) — The Egyptian press has unanimously condemned U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration for its support of the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis.

In its Thursday commentary entitled "Comprehensive Condemnation," *AL-AHRAM* writes: Undoubtely, President Reagan's amdinistration will lose a great deal if it continues its policy of constant support for Israel, of being quick to praise any Israeli action regardless of its nature, and of committing itself to objecting to any resolution adopted by the UN Security Council against Israel, despite the majority that supports it and the degree of danger which Israel's recklessness poses to peace.

In its commentary, the paper wonders what position the U.S. representative will take at the Security Council when that body adopts a resolution condemning the Israeli raid. This is particularly true now that a number of states, especially the European ones, have denounced it.

AL-AHRAM draws America's attention to an important point; namely, its admission that the planes and weapons which Israel used in its raid on Tunis were American-made. This comes despite the fact that the United States forbids countries which obtain U.S. weapons from using them in acts of aggression against others.

Under the headline "Strange American Reaction to the Israeli Raid," *AL-AKHBAR* says that the United States is sacrificing its interests, its international reputation, and all its efforts on behalf of peace in order to please its ally Israel, even when that country has made such a gross mistake.

The paper asks: Is the United States using this sort of position to pave the way for another use of its veto at the Security Council meeting called at Tunisia's request, after an act of aggression was committed against it?

The paper also wonders: Has the United States proven that the PLO was responsible for the Larnaca incident in which three Israelis were killed? How can this be when the PLO declared, through its representative in Cyprus, that it had nothing to do with that episode and actually condemned it? Or did American officials take a simple telephone call from an unidentified person who claimed to belong to Force 17 and said that the PLO was responsibile for the incident as sufficient proof that the PLO was really behind it? Even if the PLO was responsible, does the United States regard the brutal raid, carried out by eight American-made Israeli planes on positions so far away and inside a sovereign state, as a legitimate form of retaliation?

AL-AKHBAR writes: If this is so, you, Israel, should rejoice. The United States has given you the green light to attack any place in the world which you suspect of harboring someone who has struck at an Israeli citizen.

AL-AKHBAR concludes its commentary by expressing hope that the United States will reconsider its strange relationship with Israel. Apparently this relationship will eventually cause it to (?lose) much of its prestige as the leader of the free world, especially since the Arabs were bitter as they heard America's justification for this aggression and this savage raid on Tunisian territory.

3 Oct Attack on Nowruz Oil Fields Announced

JN031038 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0947 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is great Iraq which daily proves through the bountiful offerings of its zealous sons and the wisdom of its leadership that those who commit aggression against it and insist on war are the losers, and that the destruction by those who intended to export it has become the source of their own destruction and the catastrophes that befall them everywhere and at all times. This is our unswerving determination to uproot every vein that pulses with hatred and every facility that supplies them with the power to pursue the war. With successive fierce blows and with all our means —and we have many of these means—we will exorcise from their minds the devil's designs and all that is being harbored in their spirits which have been kneaded in the hatred of all that is good and noble.

With our giant Air Force continuing to destroy Khark Island, our valiant naval force's turn has also come, so that the lions of the sea can participate with the hawks of the air and the staunch men of the ground forces in destroying the mainstays of aggression and divesting the clique of charlatans of any power enabling it to pursue the implementation of its suspect designs.

We shall keep the Nowruz oil fields ablaze, a state in which they have been since March 1983, until the war ends, in spite of all the attempts by the Tehran rulers and their allies.

In implementation of the will of the Iraqi people and their leadership, our valiant naval force, with its famous strength, courage, and accuracy, dealt surprise, intensive, fierce, and devastating blows to the Nowruz oil fields at 0715 [0415 GMT] today to inflict more destruction and to fan the fire in them. After carrying out their duty, our naval units returned safely and triumphantly to base, protected by God.

May God bless you, O men of our valiant navy —commanders, officer, and other ranks. You have quenched the people's thirst for revenge, and once again stabbed our people's enemies in the heart. Our last invocation is the following: God, you have blessed us, provide us with more blessings. You are the best benefactor.

[Dated] 3 October 1985

3 Oct Khark Raid

JN030956 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0940 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. So that the regime of the despotic clique in Iran may remain in the abyss of utter despair, to have these stupid mobs realize that they are not big enough to wage battle with lofty Iraq, and to make them understand that the war is not a game in the labyrinths of politics but a prohibitive price that they will have to pay from their resources and existence, our giant Air Force planes carried out a new fierce and devastating raid on the rubble of Khark Island to keep the Iranian rulers without oil, whose revenues they exploit to sow sedition, confusion, and aggression. After having accomplished their duty at 0750 [0450 GMT] today, our hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly to base. Blessed be God, the best supporter. [Dated] 3 October 1985

Communique on Iranian Attack; Maritime Target Hit

JN021758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,976 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 2 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The resolute, courageous Iraqis have recorded another victorious day in the immortal book of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah. They are the sons of leader Saddam Husayn, the knights of the battle who always rush to defend the homeland.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Every day Almighty God wills victory for Iraq, which is steadfastly defending heavenly values and man's dignity, security, and happiness. On the other hand, ignominious defeats are afflicting the clique of tyranny and evil whose sick minds and suspect connections are forcing it to continue on the path of sedition, war, charlatanism, and tampering with people's lives.

O glorious Iraqis, the enemy again tried to push its herds into battle, launching a new offensive against our brave forces in the V Army Corps northern sector at 0900 [0600 GMT] today. A fierce battle ensued in which the Iraqis distinguished themselves with their rare courage and bravery in defense of the homeland and the honor of the people. With God's help, at 1055 the Iraqi fighters crushed and completely destroyed the enemy offensive, scattering its remnants in valleys and on hilltops. They also wounded a great number of enemy men and destroyed great quantities of weapons, equipment, and hardware. Our men also captured serviceable weapons.

The Iranian rulers kindled the fire of this war and have insisted on continuing it in disregard of the suffering of their people. Iraq has always given advice and warned against the consequences of this mad policy, but all the advice and warnings were in vain. Let the Iranian rulers receive their punishment in the form of losses that will break their backs in all the combat areas. By God, we will spare no effort to fill the land with the bodies that they are pushing into the furnace of death. Our forces will always be true to their pledges to the great people and their leader that they will crush the heads of the tyrants until they heed peace calls and resort to justice or else go to hell, the abode they deserve.

God bless you, O splendid men of the V Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Thank God for his grace at all times.

2. Our heroic Air Force pilots carried out a destructive strike at a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1730 [1430 GMT] today. Having accurately and courageously carried out their mission, our pilots returned with their planes, safe and in God's protection.

3. Our forward formations in the II Army Corps central sector opened intense artillery and mortar fire at enemy units, scoring effective hits. They destroyed five infantry positions, killed four, and wounded others.

4. In the East Basra III Army Corps sector, our forward formations opened concentrated artillery fire on enemy positions, vehicles, armor, and weapons emplacements, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment.

5. One of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector clashed with a group of enemy men estimated at 12 persons, killing or wounding a number of them. The others fled. Our units in the same sector destroyed a personnel shelter and killed all its occupants.

6. The criminal clique's forces shelled Mandali's suburbs and Darband-e Khan with long-range artillery.

7. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forcs General Command, 2 October 1985

Iranian Claims Denied

JN021956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) — Iraq has refuted Iranian claims that it downed two Iraqi helicopters in the northern sector. Speaking to INA, a military spokesman said that this [word indistinct] came to hide the grave losses that the Iranians suffered during their abortive offensive in that area today.

In a military communique, Iran claimed that its air defenses had downed two helicopters in the northern sector. The Iraqi spokesman challenged Iran to prove its allegations with tangible evidence.

Saddam Husayn Receives Saudi Official, Messages

JN021630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the National Guard in Saudi Arabia, today. Al-Tuwayjiri conveyed a verbal message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also delivered a written message from His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard.

The meeting was attended by the president's secretary and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

Official Meets 'Izzat Ibrahim

JN021634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard, this morning.

King Husayn: Entire World Should Condemn Israel

JN030533 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Washington —His Majesty King Husayn has affirmed his denunciation of the terrorist Israeli operation against the PLO offices in Tunis. His majesty stated to journalists in the U.S. capital that the entire world should condemn the terrorism that Israel has practiced against the sovereignty of a free, independent country and against people whose deportation from Lebanon to Tunisia was caused by Israel in the wake of its barbaric invasion of Lebanon. His majesty added that what we should now realize is that violence creates violence. His majesty pointed to Israel in his statement when he said that there are some who oppose peace and want to destroy the last opportunity for peace in the Middle East.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Husayn's U.S. Talks, Israeli Raid

JN021405 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 19

[By the political editor]

[Excerpts] Washington — Observers here consider President Reagan's reference to "negotiations including all sides under appropriate supervision" and the U.S. Administration's measures concerning the arms deal for Jordan as a clear diplomatic victory for His Majesty King Husayn in his efforts for comprehensive negotiations to implement Resolutions 242 and 338 concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Although a clear and detailed agreement between the Jordanian and the U.S. sides in this regard has not yet been announced, it is obvious that Washington is now willing to include this item in the agenda of the U.S.-Soviet summit scheduled to take place in Geneva next month.

The Israeli air attack on Tunisia and the PLO offices has aroused the indignation of Jordanian officials in Washington. They consider it an open warning to Jordan. They also view it as an act of sabotage against the peace efforts and also against attempts to convince Washington of the need to include the PLO as a full partner in the proposed political settlement.

AL-DUSTUR Comments on U.S. Stand on Israeli Raid

JN030904 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The United States Justifies Terrorism"]

[Text] Perhaps what is more impressive than the terrorist Israeli operation against PLO headquarters in Tunis and more bitter than the effects of the raid is that the United States hastily justified such organized official terrorism and gave it political and moral legitimacy, despite the vehement condemnation and denunciation this savage raid received.

If we put aside accusation, sorrow, astonishment, and denunciation of such a U.S. stand, and if we wonder about the meaning of the justification of this terrorist operation at this particular time, then we will find that by its stand the United States gives more than a green light to the repetition of such a condemned operation in any place or capital Israel decides to strike in the future.

If we link such a stand which encircles its owners and weakens their diminishing ability to play a balanced role in the Middle East to the use of the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council against any draft resolution denouncing Israel for its desperate acts, then the message that both the United States and Israel deliver to the Arabs becomes very clear: There is no hope and no objective will be attained from presenting successive Arab peace plans.

Despite the fact that a U.S. stand other than that followed by President Reagan's administration during the last 5 years would have been a heavy restriction on the vicious circle of violence which is expected to expand and aggravate in the region, the blind traditional bias toward Israel on one hand and the light weight the Arabs have in U.S. calculations on the other left no choice for President Reagan but to be driven toward the course which is extremely biased to Israel and greatly belittles this Arab nation, its rights, and even the blood of its sons, as in what happened in Tunis.

At a time when the Israeli arm of terrorism strikes Baghdad and Tunis in a manner which does not provoke Arab rage, does not stimulate reactions, and does not even initiate a reconsideration of the situation with a responsible pan-Arab spirit, we say that as long as the real state of affairs is like this, then the United States will continue its complete coverup for Israeli terrorism in and outside the UN Security Council, because the United States tested the Arabs and realized in advance their expected reactions.

Blaming only ourselves, the Arabs, concerning all that happened and is happening, and holding ourselves more responsible than others, it is time that we painfully and grievously shout in the face of this miserable situation, telling Arabs to end their weakness, disgrace, and humiliation. By God, this is more than enough.

AL-RA'Y on Raid, Rabin Remarks

JN030845 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Oct 85 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "An Attempt To Abort Peace Efforts..."]

[Text] No sooner had the peace efforts seeking to activate the peace march in the region started to gain momentum and accelerate than Israel committed its terrorist crime in Tunis to abort these efforts and prevent this region from attaining peace, a peace that the Israeli policy considers a danger which cannot be treated lightly.

On the other hand, Israel hastened to announce yesterday that it adopted terrorism as a policy and a mode of action toward Arab countries. Israeli war minister Rabin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee that Israel will carry out operations similar to the Tunis operation from time to time, and Israeli radio cited a Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee member as saying that the U.S. stand on the operation is an advance U.S. approval of similar

Israeli operations in the future against the PLO in any Arab country. The radio also cited Israeli officials as saying that they are confident that the United States will use its veto against any draft resolution that would be submitted to the UN Security Council to condemn Israel for its Tunis operation.

Thus, Israel has viewed the U.S. stand as being an authorization given to it to practise terrorism against the Arabs and commit aggression against their lands. The United States must now state explicitly whether it approves this dangerous Israeli interpretation of its stand. It goes without saying that if the United States protects Israel through its veto in the UN Security Council, this would be encouragement for Israel to pursue terrorism and a sanctioning of the Israeli interpretation of the U.S. stand, particuarly following the impudent threats by Shamir and Sharon.

The Arabs' commitment to peace in no way means that they are ready to submit to Israeli blackmail and to turn their backs on the PLO. The Israeli threats to the Arabs will not dissuade them from forcefully and decisively confronting Israeli terrorism, whether Israel has received such an authorization or whether its claim that it has received it is a lie and part of its psychological warfare.

The serious Israeli threats to the Arabs should suffice to make them act quickly, shed their differences, mobilize their forces to defend themselves, and adopt measures that would entrench the aggressors' conviction that the policy of terrorism is of no avail and that those who play with fire will inevitably be burned.

It is true that the Israeli operation has caused a rift within the Israeli Cabinet and Knesset. However, the Arabs' determination to confront the aggression must not be dampened by this because what is important is Arab action and not reactions in Israel. This rift does not constitute a guarantee that the aggression will not recur. Arab readiness to deter the Israeli terrorists remains the only real guarantee for defending Arab will and territory and for preventing any recurrence of the adventurers' aggression.

Further Reportage on Kidnapping of Soviets

uf subheadEmbassy Source Confirms Death
NC021712 Paris AFP in English
1706 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 2 (AFP) — The body of one of four Soviet Embassy officials kidnapped here Monday, Consular Secretary [title as received] Arkadiy Katakov, was found in West Beirut today with three bullets pumped into it, a Soviet Embassy source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Katakov, aged 32, was married and had a child, the source added.

There has been confusion over the fate of the four, and it was earlier reported that the bodies of two of them had been discovered in the city.

Police said however that only one of two bodies found in the city's Moslem west sector was that of a Soviet. The proximity of another corpse to the hostage's body had led to the confusion.

Al-Jumayyil Expresses Regret

NC021940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov tonight and offered his condolences over the murder of the Soviet diplomat. He also briefed the Soviet charge d'affaires on the government's efforts to save the lives of the other diplomats.

President Al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting tonight which was attended by a number of security officials. They discussed courses of action that will help determine where the Soviet diplomats are being held and will help secure their release.

Meets Soviet Charge d'Affaires

NC030829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text]Communications continue at all levels to ensure the release of the three Soviet diplomats. In this regard, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Yuriy Suslikov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, at 1000 today. The talks focused on the way to bring about the release of the Soviet hostages, particularly after one of them was killed.

Immediately after his meeting with Suslikov, President al-Jumayyil presided over an expanded security meeting. This meeting was attended, in addition to the Soviet charge d'affaires, by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn; Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces; Dr Jamil Ni'mah, director general of public security; Brigadier General Mustafa Nasir, director general of the state's intelligence apparatus; Colonel Simon Qassis, director of Army Intelligence; and Major Michael Rahbani, the liaison officer. The conferees are discussing ongoing contacts with the various parties involved concerning the release of the Soviet hostages.

Security Measures Adopted

NC031353 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet charge d'affaires attended a security meeting chaired by President al-Jumayyil in the B'abda Palace this morning. During this meeting, available information on the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats was reviewed.

They decided to take new measures to strengthen coordination between the Lebanese security authorities and the Soviet officials. These measures include creating a joint operations room to follow up implementation of the planned steps. It was also decided to reinforce protection for Soviet nationals, diplomats, institutions, and centers on a permanent basis. This is in addition to other steps to confront possible events if the fate of the Soviet diplomats remains unknown.

These measures were received with satisfaction by the embassy officials, who expressed appreciation to Lebanon for this stand despite its limited resources.

Soviet Envoy Hopeful

NC030933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov discussed the issue of the Soviet hostages and the means to bring about their release. Immediately afterward, President al-Jumayyil presided over an expanded security meeting. It was attended by the Soviet charge d'affaires and the commanders of the Security Departments. They discussed the same issue.

In a statement at the end of the meeting, Suslikov said: We still have hopes concerning the fate of the three hostages. However, we might get regrettable news about their safety at any moment.

On the Soviet stand in the event the kidnappers insist on their conditions, Suslikov said: We distributed the Soviet Government statement in this regard yesterday. However, we will see what we will do if anything happens.

Soviet Message to Al-Jumayyil

NC031237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1205 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov has delivered a message to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil from the Soviet Government. This is the second message in less than 48 hours. It pertains to the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats. The message says that Soviet officials are closely following news about the incident and the fate of the diplomats, and the incident as a hostile action against the Soviet Union which they cannot accept.

Marxist Group To Retaliate

NC021638 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] An unidentified person called the LEBANESE NEWS AGENCY today and claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Marxist Revolutionaries Organization [Munazzamat al-Thuwwar al-Marxiyyin]. He demanded that the following statement be published:

We have gotten the message implicit in the criminal attack on the Soviet diplomats. Our arms are long and we will retaliate at the proper time and place against those who call themselves Muslims. We warn the petro-dollar emirs and those who wear phony turbans that they will be severely punished by the working class. These and [word indistinct] the Arab reactionaries and the suspect [words indistinct] that they can not harm the position taken by the Soviet Union, the friend of the Arabs. This is what the unidentified caller said.

He added: We convey [words indistinct] to the Soviet Union on this heinous crime, [word indistinct] has not and will not affect the course of our Marxist struggle.

Reportedly Held by Palestinians

NC021658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1617 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A reliable source at the Soviet Embassy in Beirut announced this afternoon that the body of Arkadiy Katakov, the mission's consular secretary [as heard], has been found. Katakov was 32 years old, married, and the father of a baby boy.

There had been earlier, conflicting reports on the identity of the Soviet victim. It was said this afternoon that the body of Valeriy Mirnakov, an employee of the commercial section, had been discovered. The diplomat had been shot in the head, neck, armpit, and back.

AP claimed that the embassy's commerical attache had been murdered, while other reports said it was the doctor.

AFP reported this afternoon that the kidnappers had executed another hostage.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM has cited security sources who believe that the Soviet diplomats are now in the hands of a Palestinian organization in Burj al-Barajinah. These sources also claim that this organization has been acting in concert with certain Lebanese factions in West Beirut. They have cooperated in a number of military operations against the Amal Movement and the Syrian Nationalist Party.

Islamic Organization Threatens Soviet Embassy

NC021601 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1549 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] An unidentified person who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the extremist Islamic Liberation Organization has announced that the group has given Soviet diplomats at the USSR Embassy in Beirut 2 days to evacuate the building. Should they fail to do so, it will be destroyed with them in it. The deadline set by this unidentified individual expires at 1500 on Friday [4 October]. He stressed that this deadline will not be extended.

Aeroflot, E. Europeans Targets

NC021745 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, East European embassies and official organizations in West Beirut have learned that hostile action will be taken against Soviet citizens in Lebanon. This may involve the embassy building and the offices of the Soviet airline. The scope of this activity may be broadened to include citizens from the other East European countries.

Release Promised If Attacks Stop

NC030555 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] An unidentified person contacted the UNIVERSAL NEWS AGENCY [Al-Wakalah al-'Alamiyah] in Beirut last night, saying that the remaining Soviet hostages will be released if the attacks on Tripoli stop. He added: However, if these attacks continue, we will execute the hostages.

Another unidentified person contacted other news agencies, saying that the Soviet Embassy will be destroyed along with its occupants if the employees and intelligence staff do not leave Beirut within 24 hours.

Lebanese-Bulgarian Society Official Killed

NC030915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0907 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] It was announced in Beirut today that the director of the Bulgarian-Lebanese friendship society, who was a member of the Lebanese Communist Party, has been assassinated. Police sources said the assassination took place in West Beirut.

Islamic Group Claims Killing

NC030925 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Khalid al-Islambuli group of the Islamic Liberation Organization has claimed responsibility for the assassination of

Salim Yammut, member of the Politburo of the Lebanese Communist Party. The group affirmed that it will continue to liquidate enemy agents and atheists.

Situation in Tripoli Suffers 'Setback'

NC021704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The relative calm in Tripoli did not last long, and the undeclared truce between the warring parties was not destined to remain in force or permit those who have been hiding in shelters to get out to inspect their homes and earn their living. The security situation in the capital of the north suffered a setback this afternoon. Renewed artillery exchanges are threatening to end the truce.

Less Fierce Fighting Continues

NC030637 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Fighting is still going on in Tripoli. However, it is less violent. Shells are falling on several streets and neighborhoods.

Reports from the capital of the north this morning confirm clashes are continuing. Meanwhile, consultations are still being held to try to end the war which has forced well over 500,000 people to leave their homes and more than 250,000 others to stay inside shelters without aid or rescue.

Security 'Deteriorates'

NC031139 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The security situation in Tripoli deteriorated again just a few hours after the semi-truce that enabled Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban to leave for Damascus, where he is continuing his talks with Syrian officials, and gave the Lebanese Red Cross a chance to move the dead and wounded. The intensity of the clashes eased for less than 6 hours during which a convoy bringing medical supplies and aid managed to enter the city and evacuate approximately 37 dead and 125 wounded, some of them seriously. The military situation flared up again afterwards. Fighting involving the use of machineguns and medium-caliber weapons broke out. It then developed into artillery and rocket shelling and raids on the strongholds of the various warring sides.

In light of the resumption of the fighting, it can be said that, despite the talks underway in Damascus, the security situation in the city remains unchanged. It is characterized by violence and ferocity. Nothing has yet leaked about the discussions of Shaykh Sha'ban. These discussions are still shrouded in complete secrecy.

Informed sources in Damascus have been quoted as saying that the conferees must come to grips with the basic facts and principles according to which the Tripoli question should be dealt with, so that a solution can be found. An Iranian delegation and Hizballah representatives are also participating in the talks, which have entered their second day.

The sources say that Damascus insists on adhering to certain conditions. These include laying down arms and giving the Lebanese army its basic and legitimate role in safeguarding the security inside the city. This would enable the city to enjoy political freedom and regain its strength for the national struggle.

Quoting Arab diplomats in Tehran, REUTER says that Syria will insist that any settlement provide for the withdrawal of 3,000 Palestinians who are still in Tripoli.

The Islamic Unification Movement [IUM] yesterday called for a dialogue to end the fighting and deploy the internal security forces in the city. However, it reiterated its refusal to lay down its arms. In a statement issued in Tripoli, the IUM said it wanted political dialogue and not the language of guns. It announced that it was in a favor of an immediate cease-fire and of the internal security forces assuming sole responsibility for security in Tripoli. It affirmed: We will absolutely not surrender our arms to anybody, particularly after what has happened.

Truce Collapses

NC031216 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
t

[Text] The undeclared truce in Tripoli collapsed at 1300 today. Pitched fighting resumed between the Islamic Unification Movement gunmen and the attackers, who are now assaulting the Al-Qubbah and Al-Bahsas axes with a barrage of heavy artillery fire.

The attackers began their offensive from the Al-Qubbah area and New Street and advanced toward the nuns' school and Al-Qubbah Square. Other groups on the Al-Bahsas axis are also moving toward Bank Street and Al-Jumayyzat.

'Leftist Parties' List Conditions for Cease-Fire

NC022053 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, met with Shaykh Sha'ban [leader of the Islamic Unification Movement] before Sha'ban's departure for Damascus. According to Kan'an, Sha'ban said that the Islamic Unification Movement contains some irresponsible members who do not want a solution for Tripoli. However, Sha'ban himself seeks an agreement with Syria.

Brig Gen Kan'an told AFP that there will be no peace in Tripoli unless the Islamic Unification Movement accepts the restoration of security in the city. He pointed out that the Syrian Army must deploy in several parts of Tripoli in order to support the Lebanese Army there.

Meanwhile, 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, has announced that the leftist parties have three conditions for a cease-fire. These are: political freedom for all concerned, the collection of weapons, and the deployment of the Syrian Army in Tripoli.

IUM Refuses To Lay Down Arms

NC030607 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM] said this morning that the movement favors an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of all the parties and their materiel from areas around the city, and authorizing the internal security forces to have sole responsibility for security in Tripoli. He asserted: We will never hand over our weapons to anyone, particularly after what has happened.

The spokesman invited all parties to a political dialogue instead of using the language of guns. He noted that what has been perpetrated in Tripoli and other places will never go unpunished.

Southern Villages Subject to IDF Mortar, Tank Fire

NC030720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] According to reports which have just been received from Al-Nabatiyah, the areas of Al-Nabatiyah, Habbush, Kafr Rumman, Kafr Tibnit, and 'Arab Salim were subjected to Israeli mortar and tank fire throughout the night. A helicopter also hovered over the Al-Litani River, in a search operation in the area involving the use of heavy-caliber machineguns.

Beirut Weekly Interviews ASL Commander Lahd

PM021553 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 29 Sep 85 pp 12-15

[Interview with Major Antoine Lahd, commander of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL], by Edward 'Ashshi in Marj 'Uyun; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: With the political situation unclear in Beirut and with the military escalations evident in more than one area, the future and fate of the homeland and the existing formula are now in the balance. Your recent threat to use force to return the evacuees of the Al-Zahrani area and the Jazzin coast to their villages and homes has led to more convulsions. Has political dialogue now broken down and have peaceful efforts to return the evacuees to their homes failed so much that you now want to resort to the military option as a solution?

Answer: There can be no doubt that we regard as sacred the right of the people forced by severe circumstances to leave their homes and villages to return to these homes. We work to fulfill that right, and we hope to succeed in the near future.

When we evacuated Sidon and the neighboring areas we were giving the Lebanese state the chance to impose its authority and establish security in these areas through the Lebanese Army, and we expected it to protect the people and their property. We decided to keep a part of the Jazzin area as a precaution against the possible failure of the state in accomplishing its mission and the possible ensuing destruction, chaos, and infighting in other areas just as dear to us as any part of Lebanon. What we feared did happen and the state failed in its mission.

We have the necessary military power to ensure the return of the evacuees by adequate means, but we believe that it is our duty to give good peaceful efforts a chance to ensure the return of the evacuees to their homes in honor and dignity. Our attitude stems from our desire to spare the people more bloodshed, prevent more destruction and calamities, and maintain the good neighborly ties with all the groups which are bound to coexist again in these areas, the demographic nature of which some people have been trying to change. This desire, however, will not make us rescind our decision to restore the right to its owners. If the peaceful efforts being exerted at more than one level fail, then we would not hesitate to use military force when necessary. As regards the question of timing, I hope that it will be before long. Certain political and military circumstances will determine the zero hour for the war of liberation and return. As far as we are concerned, we are making preparations as if we shall be returning to the area soon.

Question: You have spoken of a peaceful solution for the return of the evacuees to their villages. In your view, how could that be achieved?

Answer: I believe that all the fighters should finally and unconditionally withdraw from the area they have occupied and that the people should return to their villages under the supervision of an effective force which we and the people could fully trust, a force that would protect the people and ensure that they live in freedom, dignity, and security. Such a force could be provided by the Lebanese state, but it should be a chosen force. In other words it should not be just one brigade or another. The Lebanese state could provide an effective force which we and the people could trust, after all the fighters of all affiliations have been peacefully evacuated from the area, of course. Otherwise we would have to liberated it by military means with ASL power.

Question: What do you mean by a "chosen force?"

Answer: The area in question is a Christian area and therefore the majority of such a force should come from the Christian community. It should have control and should have sufficient men and equipment with easy supply routes in order to be able to repulse any aggressor who might contemplate attacking it in the future.

Question: Was there coordination between the ASL and the Lebanese forces during the incidents which occurred in and east of Sidon?

Answer: There was coordination in that the Lebanese forces were in the battlefield and we, the ASL, were behind their lines.

In other words their rear was covered. Since we were their friends, not enemies, their back was protected.

Question: It has been said that there is an implicit agreement between you and Minister Junblatt to spare the areas of Jazzin and Al-Shuf any "hard beating." That is confirmed by the fact that there have been no clashes between your positions and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] positions. How true is this?

Answer: I would not call it an agreement. All I can say is that the Druze forces did not participate in the attack on Kafr Falus, so I cannot hold them responsible for what happened east of Sidon. There can be no doubt that they were largely responsible for what happened in Iqlim al-Kharrub, but they did not participate in the fighting east of Sidon with men or equipment.

Question: How would you describe the open channels between the two areas reflected in trade exchange and free movement?

Answer: I am one of those people who want to coexist with all sects. The evidence of this is clear in our areas where all groups live together. Nobody can claim that Druze are killing Christians or vice versa or that Shi'ites are killing Christians. You can go around, tour the entire area, and see for yourself the magnificently evident common will to coexist. I am endeavoring to ensure continued sincere and loving coexistence of all sects because in the final analysis we are all Lebanese.

Question: General, how would you defend yourself against the press attacks unleashed on you by Minister Birri and other politicians who have repeatedly called for your withdrawal from the Jazzin area and adjacent areas?

Answer: I do not consider Birri's talk as anything but talk for local consumption and a kind of upstaging. Perhaps that is what their instigators want them to do. The attacks on us and the ASL are nothing but an upstaging exercise by the various groups who want to score points with Syria. They are also playing with the people's emotions to keep their leadership positions.

They, more than anyone else, are well aware that I am here to protect Lebanese interests. The Lebanese flag is still hoisted all the way to the last point on the Lebanese borders with Israel. I belong to that group which worked for the removal of the IDF from this territory and I am still working for the day when we would no longer see any Israeli soldiers on Lebanese territory.

Question: Suicide operations by members of the national resistance have recently increased at the crossing points in the border areas. What measures have you taken to prevent repetition of such operations?

Answer: We have already taken measures and they are sufficient. The best proof of that is that all the car bombs were both terrorist and exhibitionist operations for foreign and media consumption. They killed many more civilians than they killed ASL members.

Question: There are reports indicating large-scale unannounced daily defections [from the ASL] by Shi'ite elements. How do you justify that?

Answer: The small number of Shi'ites who have left the ASL are either defectors or people who have asked to be demobilized from the army because of pressure on their relatives north of our area, that is in Beirut or its southern suburb. A small number have defected but we had taken that into consideration and they are of no consequence.

Question: How do you explain the appearance of a half-track in the possession of Amal on the anniversary of Imam al-Sadr's disappearance? Amal says it was taken as booty from the ASL.

Answer: Some of the defectors took a half-track with them but I want to emphasize that not a single ASL position has so far been occupied by any group as they claim.

[Question] The recent round of violence in Beirut suggests that it is impossible to go back, that is, return to the situation which existed before the eruption. What, in your opinion, are the political dimensions of this eruption?

Answer: The Beirut situation is now over 10 years old. All the Beirut officials, including politicians, leaders, and even the Lebanese state itself, no longer control the situation and cannot even determine their own fate. I mean that the determination of their fate is outside the boundaries of the Lebanese will. There can be no doubt that Syria plays an effective role in influencing developments there. It escalates or calms the situation in accordance with its own interests, as in the case of Zahlah recently. It fabricated developments there to give itself a pretext for reentering the town. Tomorrow it may go to another area with the ultimate objective of controlling all Lebanon. I believe that if Syrian pressure on Lebanon could be lifted, the various Lebanese factions of all sectarian and ideological affiliations would have no difficulty in arriving at a formula for peaceful and harmonious coexistence. Syria, however, serves Syrian interests and does not care at all about Lebanese interests. As long as Syria is in control a Lebanese-Lebanese agreement is very difficult, if not impossible.

Question: How would you describe your relations with [National Liberal Party Leader] Danny Sham'un?

Answer: He is an old friend of mine. He was a friend before I came to the south. I still consider him a friend and he still acknowledges my friendship, unlike many of the political leaders in Beirut. They are also my friends, but are unable to say so openly, perhaps because of the political situation there.

Question: Some people are calling for the resignation of the president of the Republic. What is your opinion?

Answer: Regardless of whether I like the president or not, I am personally against bringing him down. What is important is that the Lebanese groups should reach an agreement ensuring the survival and continuity of Lebanon. Bringing down the president and putting someone else in his place would not solve the problem.

Question: Let us return to the matter of the return of the evacuees. People are tired of waiting and fed up with false promises. Their only hope is to be able to return by military force. Rights cannot be fulfilled without power. Some people, longing to see their homes east of Sidon, are now even specifying the zero hour which, they say, will be early in October. Will you be taking decisive military action in the near future?

Answer: We basically understand the feelings of the people who have left their homes and villages. I hope matters will proceed as quickly as possible. As regards giving a date, I would not say it even if I knew it. I just want to say that we have the will to return people to their villages. If we do take military action in the near future it will be restricted to liberation of the villages in the Al-Zahrani area and east of Sidon, no more.

Question: You, General Lahd, are talking about a war of liberation and a return to the villages of the Jazzin coast and the Al-Zahrani area in the near future. But Minister Birri, on the occasion of Imam al-Sadr's anniversary, said that the end of the current year is the deadline for getting rid of the Israeli presence in the south and of the Lahd forces. How do you explain that? Are Birri's utterances just propaganda talk to charge the feelings, or are they a kind of muscle flexing, or what?

Answer (interrupting): No, no it is not a question of muscle flexing. They have tried over and over again. They attacked us in Kafr Falus. They would not spare the Jazzin area, if they could,because they had plans for Jazzin and wanted to do to it what they did to the area east of Sidon. If they can reach the Jazzin area,they are welcome to try. We are in the area to defend it, and we will fight stubbornly. Should they contemplate trying their luck as they did in the past, then they are welcome to do so. But I believe that they will find this round much more difficult than previous rounds.

Question: Assuming that a military operation did take place, as you expect, where would you and your army stop? At the outskirts of Sidon or at Al-Awwali as rumored? What will be the situation after that?

Answer: These are military matters which I cannot talk about.

Question: I conclude from what you are saying that the operation is imminent and that the zero hour has already been set, at least by you.

Answer: I cannot tell you that it is imminent because I cannot tell you the execution time. Political and military circumstances play a part. That is why I cannot possibly state the zero hour.

Question: Would the operation be mounted solely by you and your army or would there be Israeli backing?

Answer: We can mount the operation ourselves without any foreign support. We have sufficient power to accomplish the mission related to Jazzin and adjacent areas. This area is under the protection of the ASL which consists of people from Jazzin, east of Sidon, and Al-Zahrani. The Israeli Army has nothing to do with that area and has no presence there whatsoever.

Al-Shar' Meets Foreign Officials, Press at UN

Talks With Shultz, Others

JN021940 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 2 Oct (SANA) -- Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here. The meeting was attended by Dr Rafiq al-Juwayjati, Syria's ambassador to the United States; Diya' ash al-Fattal, Syria's UN representative; and Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East and South Asian affairs. During the meeting the talks revolved around the current situation in the Middle East.

He also met with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, yesterday. Their talks revolved around relations between the two fraternal countries. They also reviewed the current Arab situation.

Then he met with Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting they reviewed the General Assembly's 40th session, as well as the current consultations to hold an emergency session of the Security Council to discuss the Israeli aggression against Tunisia.

Al-Shar' led the Syrian delegation to the meeting of Arab foreign ministers at the United Nations last night to discuss the Israeli aggression against Tunisia. During the meeting the foreign minister delivered a speech expressing Syria's solidarity with fraternal Tunisia and condemning the Israeli aggression against fraternal Tunisia's sovereignty and the safety of its territory, noting that this aggression is a link in the a Zionist plan against the Arab nation's existence. He also stressed the need to create effective Arab solidarity to confront imperialist and Zionist designs. He expressed regret that some Arab countries do not adhere to the concepts of soldiarity and continue to pursue the illusions of U.S. and Israeli solutions because they believe that they are far from Israeli aggression.

On the sideline of the UN session Al-Shar' also met today with Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs; and Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, respectively. The talks revolved around the General Assembly session, the current situation in the region, and other international issues of common interest.

Comments on Current Issues

JN022043 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' held a news conference at the UN headquarters in New York yesterday afternoon. The news conference was attended by a large number of newspaper correspondents and Arab and foreign reporters.

Al-Shar' said that Israel is implementing an intransigent policy and rejecting just and comprehensive peace. It has ignored UN resolutions and all resolutions that are related to the Middle East dispute and the Palestinian problem. Al-Shar' added: Over the past 4 decades, Israel has doubled in terms of size and population.

Referring to the Israeli attack on Tunis yesterday, Al-Shar' said: This attack is a violation of that fraternal country, which is a UN member-state. It inflicted tragic losses on that country. It is a violation of international law. This is not the first time Israeli warplanes have violated the sovereignty of an Arab state.

Al-Shar' added: Syria wants to contribute to a just, comprehensive peace in the region. It is committed to realizing such a peace. In order for that peace to be real and permanent, it must be based on Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories that were occupied in 1967 and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their own independent state.

The foreign minister explained that the Fes peace plan outlined the requirements for a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace. He said: Unfortunately, the current political moves violate the Fes plan because they are based on the Amman agreement, which rules out the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This renders the right of self-determination meaningless and without substance. Therefore, Syria opposes the Amman agreement, which is tantamount to a liquidation of Palestinian rights.

Asked what Syria might accept within the framework of a Middle East settlement, Al-Shar' said: The principles on which such a settlement should be based have already been outlined. This settlement can be realized through an international conference under UN auspices. It should be attended by the parties to the dispute, as well as the United States and the USSR. He asserted that a U.S. peace must serve Israel's interests because any U.S. mediation will be in Israel's interests and against Arab interests. Therefore, we would like the USSR to be present at the international conference in order to ensure fair, just results. The two superpowers must be present to guarantee any agreement that may be reached.

Responding to another question on the kinds of guarantees that the two superpowers could offer, Al-Shar' said: These guarantees would be within the UN Charter and resolutions. It is premature to define these guarantees because the situation is not encouraging at present.

Regarding the abduction of Soviet citizens in Lebanon, he said: The situation in Lebanon is very complicated. There is chaos in many parts of Lebanon as a result of the Israeli invasion in 1982 -- an invasion that produced a tendency for revenge and violence. This tendency is embodied in fighting among the Lebanese and between the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

He stressed that Syria is always against terrorism, butnational resistance against the Israeli occupation cannot be considered a terrorist action. Syria is exerting its utmost efforts to help the Lebanse brothers.

Asked about Syria's viewpoint on ways to overcome the problem of the Amman agreement, Al-Shar' said: Syria always believes that unilateral agreements and solutions will not succeed but will increase tension instead of solving problems. The Amman agreement constitutes a sort of unilateral solution regarding the Middle East and the Palestine question, and any Arab peace plan should win Arab consensus.

Asked about the Iraq-Iran war, the foreign minister said: The Iraqi Government is the side which began the war. When the fighting erupted, Syria contacted several Arab countries to urge them to do something to stop that war. Regrettably, however, Syria did not succeed in that because the Iraqi Government rejected any Arab mediation and considered these efforts treachery against the Arab cause -- a position that Syria did not accept. He added: Because of its good relations with Iran and the Gulf states, Syria has managed to limit the scope of the war and prevent its spread. Syria has always worked quietly to limit the effects of this war.

Lessons Seen in Israeli Raid, U.S. Reaction

JN021401 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday Israel committed a new aggression against an Arab country that has hitherto been far from direct confrontation with Israel. Israeli planes violated Tunisian airspace and bombed an area within the Tunisian capital, hitting some Palestinian offices there. This Israeli aggression on the territory of Tunisia -- an independent, sovereign state and UN member -- is very significant. It constitutes a leasson for those who want to learn from a real, practical development.

The Israeli raid reaffirmed the facts that terrorism in the racist Zionist entity has been transformed into state policy; that those who launch large-scale terror operations are regular forces, armed with the most advanced weapons that are offered by the United States; and that the Israeli rulers have not the slightest regard for international law, the UN Charter, and the independence and sovereignty of states. They are the ugliest among the international terrorists who threaten world peace and security and their hands are stained with the blood of tens of thousands of victims in Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, and Tunisia. Their natural place is a people's court in which they have to account for their crimes, just like the leaders of Nazi Germany in the Nuremberg trials.

The raid also reaffirmed that it is impossible to differentiate between Israel and the United States in the current circumstances; that responsibility for the Israeli rulers' crimes and aggressions falls not only on the shoulders of the Tel Aviv rulers, but also on the shoulders of the U.S. rulers. Statements by President Ronald Reagan and his administration spokesman affirm that all Israel's aggressive and illegal actions will be backed, supported, and protected by the United States, even if the whole world stands against Israel's crimes -- as is the case now, after the criminal raid on Tunis. The Reagan administration regards the Israeli raid as a legitimate response and an expression of self-defense. Reagan said that in his view the Israelis selected a suitable target for their retaliation because he trusts their intelligence organs.

A third point that the criminal raid on Tunis affirmed is that the effective means of confronting a fierce enemy who violates international law and covets Arab territory and rights is to rob him of its military superiority and create circumstances preventing him from using or threatening to use force. Had the Arabs heeded Syria's call, the situation in the region would have changed and the equilibrium between Israel and the Arabs would have been altered.

A fourth point that the Israeli raid confirmed is the correct Syrian argument that all the Arab countries are subject to Israeli ambitions and aggression. All of them fall within Israel's plan to dominate the Arab homeland and control its wealth. The legitimate duty of self-defense must prompt all the Arab countries to pool their resources and capabilities in the battle of confrontation with the main enemy -- that is, Israel -- and its protector, the United States.

A fifth point is that pursuing the path of capitulation to Israel and subservience to the United States will lead to humiliation, submission, and Israel's mad military arrogance. The Camp David regime's reaction to the raid by announcing adherence to the path of capitulation only demonstrates the extent of the humiliation and submission of those who accepted the Camp David chains and lost all sense of pan-Arabism and its requirements.

A sixth point is that resistance by offices, buildings, and palaces; revolutions on the television screens;press statements; and rumor-mongering networks give the enemy the ability to operate and flex his muscles. Had the Vietnamese people's revolution employed the methods of the revolutionaries of the offices and television screens, it would not have defeated the United States and its sophisticated war machine. Had the Vietnamese fighters run after their enemies, begging them and offering one concession after another, they would have been abandoned by their people.

All these points are lessons for those who want to learn. They demonstrate that the path of retreat before Israel and the United States will never benefit the Arabs.

Reportage on Reaction to, Explanation of Raid

Netanyahu Meets With Shultz

TA030826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Interview over the telephone with correspondent Razi Barqay from New York by moderator Shalom Qital in the Jerusalem studio — live]

[Text] [Qital] The news this morning is about a meeting between Israel's UN Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. That was perhaps an opportunity to check what the U.S. position on the Air Force operation really was, since different voices emanated from the United States immediately afterward, some in favor and some expressing reservations. Razi Barqay is on the telephone from New York. Good morning to you, Razi.

[Barqay] Well, as you said, there was a meeting last night between Ambassador Netanyahu and Secretary of State Shultz. Naturally enough, the two major topics in this meeting were the operation in Tunisia and the UN Security Council deliberations. As we heard in the news, there were reports that Shultz was not entirely happy yesterday with the White House reaction supporting the Air Force operation and that it is Shultz who advocated a more balanced announcement which was issued by the State Department last night and which contained a condemnation of all forms of violence.

In any event, we learned that in his meeting with Netanyahu the U.S. secretary of state showed understanding for the IDF action. Incidentally, in a speech he later delivered in New York Shultz said, and we quote: International terror will have no refuge. At the same time he lauded the moderation of Bourguiba, Jordan, and Egypt. To summarize this short chapter on Shultz' position, it is surely possible to say that he is trying to establish a moderate position, among other things due to pressures by Arab countries friendly to the United States.

[Qital] How will this affect the U.S. position in the UN Security Council discussion of Tunisia's complaint? The question on the agenda here is what resolution will be issued and whether or not the United States will impose a veto?

[Barqay] According to the information we possess, the United States will again come to our rescue and will again impose a veto. The draft resolution on the agenda now is very harsh toward Israel and also includes a call for the imposition of sanctions on Israel. It is crystal clear that the United States will not be able to put up with such a formulation and that it will veto this. The question now is whether we are talking of a guinea pig, whether the Arabs will try to drop harsh anti-Israeli clauses from this draft, thus compelling the United States to establish a new position. At any event, the various Israeli contacts here, including last night's meeting between Netanyahu and Shultz, indicate that the United States will under no circumstances agree to vote in favor, that it will not just abstain but will rather impose a veto on a harsh anti-Israeli draft resolution.

[Qital] Following the operation in Tunisia we heard that this might impair the contacts between Israel and various countries; that especially now that Foreign Minister Shamir is in New York exception would be taken and various foreign ministers would not want to meet wtih him. Well, we hear that last night Yitzhaq Shamir met with the Polish foreign minister.

[Barqay] Yes, a meeting was indeed held between Shamir and the Polish foreign minister, and it is interesting that the Tunisian issue was not raised at all during the meeting. Yitzhaq Shamir did not raise it and, surprisingly perhaps, his Polish counterpart also did not raise it. However, since you raised this point of boycotting Israel, well, the Turkish foreign affairs minister cancelled a meeting slated for him with our foreign minister here in New York, citing the Israeli Air Force operation in Tunisia.

The meeting with the Polish foreign affairs minister was surely encouraging from Israel's point of view. There was an unusual thing at the end of the meeting: A joint statement was issued to the press on behalf of the two ministers, saying that both countries call for expanding bilateral trade and economic relations. However, there was no news regarding a resumption of diplomatic relations. Everybody is waiting for Moscow, which is silent for the time being. The Soviet foreign affairs minister, who was asked to meet with our foreign minister here, turned down the Israeli request and left New York. As long as the USSR does not renew its diplomatic relations with Israel, its satellite countries will surely not do so either.

Peres Interviewed

TA022100 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Nisim Mish'al and Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, on the "Moqed" interview program; live from the Prime Minister's Office]

[Text] [Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, the decision to bomb the target in Tunis was taken before King Husayn's speech to the United Nations. Did you consider the possibility of cancelling the attack following the king's speech?

[Peres] No, because I made a distinction, and I make a distinction today, too, between Jordan and the war against PLO terrorism. I continue to feel this way. We must recall that the attack in Larnaca was not only an attack against Israel, but was also a torpedo aimed at Husayn and Mubarak, who were in the United States at the time. I am convinced that those who perpetrated this attack were aware of the political timing.

[Mish'al] Do we know for certain that they belong to Force 17, as the government has announced?

[Peres] There is absolutely no doubt that these people belonged to Force 17, and that it was done under the command of the force's commander, with 'Arafat's knowledge. Obviously I cannot give the details of our sources. However, I must say one thing: As you know, we are holding eight detainees who were among those who were caught on the terrorists' yacht and who intended to disembark in Sidon and reach Qiryat Shemona, where they intended to attack, murder, and take hostages for purposes of bargaining...

[Mish'al, interrupting] The deputy commander of Force 17 is among them?

[Peres] No. He was caught at a different time. There were three instances in which we apprehended terrorists: We captured yachts, twice, and one time we caught the deputy commander of the force. They identified the three terrorists — who gave false information to the Cypriots — they identified their faces, and said that they are members of their force. They gave us their names, told us where they came from. If there was the slightest doubt, and there was not, they confirmed that Force 17 was responsible for the attack.

[Ahime'ir] Is the British subject detained by the Cypriots also a member of the PLO's Force 17?

[Peres] Yes. According to our information he has been active in Force 17 for more than 2 years, almost 3 years. He was well known, and was identified.

[Mish'al] Are there any other foreign subjects who belong to this force, according to your information?

[Peres] I cannot answer your question. At the moment I simply do not know...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] The fact that he is British is very interesting because Mrs Thatcher is about to invite two PLO officials for talks in Britain.

[Peres] Yes. Here there is also a story within a story. She is inviting Milhim and Bishop Khuri. Bishop Khuri was caught smuggling explosives from Jordan to Israel at least twice. On one of these occasions the explosives he smuggled in went off near the offices of the British Consulate in Jerusalem, so he already had contact with the Britons earlier.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, does the Israeli Government have any interest in personally hitting Yasir 'Arafat?

[Peres] I have my doubts. The war is against the organization, and it is against the organization as long as it deals in terrorism. You are referring to physically hitting him? I do not think we have any special interest in dealing with this or that leader.

[Ahime'ir] Why not? If he heads a murderous organization?

[Peres] There will be another one to replace him. The problem of personal terrorism is very complicated, and a state is usually very wary of getting involved in the issue of personal terrorism.

[Mish'al] Were we careful this time as well, not to hit Yasir 'Arafat and the other leaders?

[Peres] When determining the timing of the operation we could not know exactly where anybody would be at any given time. That is, this operation was not meant to hit this or that person, it was aimed at two main targets, the headquarters of Force 17, and we knew exactly where it was, and it was destroyed. A large percentage of those killed belonged to Force 17. The second objective of the attack was the operations branch, that is, the PLO's terror branch, and indeed these two buildings were destroyed in a direct hit carried out in a very responsible manner, that is, seeing to it that nobody else was hit. The Air Force has again proven its ability. You know that today would have been David Ben-Gurion's 99th birthday. I was thinking today how proud he would have been had he been with us today — proud in our pilots, this young generation which can carry out things which seem impossible to implement, with outstanding talent, dedication, and inspired planning. From this point of view this was a birthday which made me feel that there are those who continue along the path of the IDF so beloved by Ben-Gurion.

[Mish'al] With your permission, Mr Prime Minister, let us return to the point at which you talked about the terrorists' headquarters. Jordan also hosts, as you yourself probably announced more than once, terrorist headquarters, and instructions on attacking Israel are issued there. The question is: Why Tunisia rather than Jordan?

[Peres] There are real differences here which you cannot notice when you talk in terms of general captions. There are several serious differences which we must stress. Jordan is a country that actively fights against terrorism. Jordan, as a country, does not allow the terrorists to cross the Jordan River. Jordan, as a country, does not allow them to establish terrorist bases against Israel within its territory. It is true that occasionally there are PLO leaders in Jordan who also deal with terrorism. We are also exerting pressure with regard to this issue — that their presence there not be permitted. However, one cannot say that Jordan is neutral on the issue of terrorism. Ever since September 1970, when it expelled all the terrorists, Jordan has not permitted the PLO to establish terrorist bases on Jordanian soil. Ever since then, Jordan, on one side of the Jordan River, and we, on the other, have seen to it that there will be no attacks against their country or ours. And this is a great difference because in contrast to this, Tunis has provided the PLO with an independent, extraterritorial territory. Today the PLO claimed that people who were in the PLO prison were killed in the attack. This means that there was even an independent PLO prison there. The PLO base is not subject to Tunisian laws, to its political judgment. It continually and in clear daylight plans attacks against Israeli and Jewish citizens and targets. In accordance with international law, Tunisia must prevent terrorist actions from its border against other countries. The very fact that it has permitted a terrorist, extraterritorial organization to attack other countries is against international law. Contrary to this, Israel has acted in accordance with international law, because this was a clear act of self-defense.

[Ahime'ir] One can assume that the possibility of an attack against Jordan may have been considered. This is only an assessment. I assume that perhaps, Mr Prime Minister, you are against attacking Jordan due to your desire to reach a political arrangement with Jordan. Are these assessments correct?

[Peres] No. Why do you think I should always make the sign of the cross and justify myself? I calmly analyze where we should take action, as do the other colleagues, and nobody suggested taking action against Jordan. The suggestions were to take action against the PLO, and the consideration was the location of the real, permanent, and active center.

[Ahime'ir] Is there any lesson for Husayn to draw from the operation in Tunisia?

[Peres] I believe Husayn is not happy about 'Arafat's actions. I believe the Jordanians continuously question the sincerity of the PLO and 'Arafat. I also doubt their sincerity, because if they say they want peace negotiations and U.S. recognition, how is it possible that at the same time, at the height of Husayn's efforts to win U.S. public opinion over to his side, they stick a pin in the most sensitive balloon? Therefore, I am sure Jordan must have its own considerations regarding this operation, and they are complex.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, perhaps we can elaborate on this issue of terrorism. Israel has taken a very firm action in retaliation to the murder of the three Israelis in Larnaca, and everyone agrees on this. The question is, to what extent are you as prime minister responsible for the security of Israelis and Jews abroad?

[Peres] The Israeli Government, and myself as prime minister, must safeguard the security of all Israeli citizens, no matter what their nationality, and of all Jews in the world, no matter what their citizenship, if they are attacked as Israelis or as Jews, because they are Israelis or Jews.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, I would like to ask you a question that the small opposition parties would probably ask now. What was the aim of this attack? Was it revenge for the murder of the three Israelis in Larnaca? Can such an operation put an end to terrorism, or can only a political context solve terrorism once and for all?

[Peres] Since you appointed me to act as the opposition...

[Ahime'ir] I only asked a question; I hope you take it in good cheer.

[Peres] I will assign you to the Arab camp. Imagine yourself an Arab, say a PLO member, and you murder three innocent Israelis — shoot them with a pistol with a silencer in braod daylight — and Israel does not react. What would you think — that Jewish blood is very cheap? You would have said: Look, we can actually enter trailers, board yachts and ships, operate on land, and kill people there. Why do you put murderers in jail? What is the political objective in so doing? This is one thing. Another thing is this: Perhaps there are Arabs — and I assume there are — who know that 'Arafat is not telling the truth; I simply do not want to say he is lying. If Israel does not care, why should they? The Arab politicians must also know that if this gentleman continues to deal in terrorism, Israel will not leave it unanswered and will not be afraid. And third, Tunisia should also understand something. It is not our enemy; on the contrary, it is a moderate state. Bourguiba was one of the first to propose recognizing Israel. However, let us look at the map of the Middle East. 'Arafat has almost destroyed Jordan. If Husayn had not expelled him in September 1970, I believe that today Jordan would have been like Lebanon. Later on the PLO destroyed Lebanon, and in my opinion it can put Tunisia in jeopardy, because as soon as the PLO came along as a terrorist organization and requested the rights of a state within a state, a state of terrorism within a state of law, then an intolerable situation began to emerge and therefore, in my view, Israel had to react, first of all to tell the murderers: Gentlemen, whoever murders is in danger of losing his life. We will not forget or forgive, we will not be frightened. Second, we should tell the Arab world: You want peace and we want peace. However, the murder of Jews can endanger peace. And if you say that retaliation against terrorists can endanger peace, you should begin with the cause, rather than with our retaliation.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, perhaps another question in the spirit of the opposition. The opposition would probably have said that history has proven that acts of retaliation have not led to solutions, but rather to exacerbation. Look at the 1950's, which you probably know better than I do.

[Peres] And if you give up, does everything then come out all right? I do not understand. What does history teach us — that if you are hit and attacked, and you abstain from retaliation, then everything comes out all right?

[Mish'al] No. History has proven that acts of retaliation — in the 1950's, for example — led to the Sinai war, and did not bring about a political solution, but only an exacerbation on the battle field.

[Peres] We are looking for a political solution. I also think that terrorism will cease when a political solution is found, and we are searching for a political solution. This operation is not intended to replace a political solution, but when somebody constantly torpedoes the political solution, that torpedo cart must be moved aside.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, with your permission we will now move to questions about reaction to the operation by various people and countries, and we will begin with Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who objected to the bombing of Tunis and claimed, and I quote: The timing of the operation is inappropriate, and it could damage the continuation of the peace process with Egypt and Jordan. How do you react to Minister Weizman's reasoning?

[Peres] First of all, I am happy that we do not have 10 yes-men sitting in the Inner Cabinet. I would feel very bad if all 20 Cabinet members thought the same way on all the issues. It is Minister 'Ezer Weizman's right to think for himself, to reach conclusions, and to express them without fear, and I see this as honorable and acceptable. Now, any action you take has definite consequences. There is no such thing as taking an action without, let us say, dangers, risks, or restrictions. You must simply decide. You say that today's timing is inappropriate. How do you know that next week the timing will be more appropriate? There is no such guarantee. Not one of us can know this. It could also happen that next week the picture will appear different. A week passes, matters are forgotten. I watch our television and see what is happening in Tripoli. Over the past 24 hours, 500 people have been killed; half a town has fled. The Syrians are running riot and firing. A Soviet diplomat has been killed. It is not that I am so amazed by this, but in my view we had to take a step to tell the Arab world that our attempt to achieve peace does not mean that our army is exposed to attack.

[Ahime‘ir] I would like to move to the Egyptian reaction, which is, of course, a sharp one. President Mubarak has suspended the Tabah talks in reaction to the operation in Tunis. How do you see the future of relations with Egypt as a result of President Mubarak's condemnation? What can we expect on this matter?

[Peres] First of all, I would like to say that it is President Mubarak's right — in contrast, for instance, to the Italian prime minister — and he also condemned the murder in Larnaca. That, too, should not be forgotten. I understand the president's reaction from his own viewpoint, although he said the peace process will not cease. We must recall that Israel's relations with Egypt have undergone far more difficult tests, such as, for example, the Air Force operation in another direction, such as, the Lebanon war. What is interesting, and I have also received a message from Mubarak on this...

[Mish‘al, interrupting] When, if we may know?

[Peres] About 2 weeks ago, or 3 weeks ago. He spoke with ‘Arafat, and ‘Arafat said: I? Terrorism and I? By the way, did you see him on television; I did not believe my own eyes. He said: This is an organized terrorist campaign. The head of a terrorist organization accuses the State of Israel of an organized terrorist campaign. And he said — Mubarak has denied this — he was not involved in terrorism. We capture eight people, people from Force 17, identified, with posts, with a mission, with the intention to murder, and ‘Arafat denies it. In my opinion, one of our main roles today is also to convince the Arab world — to try to convince those who want to hear — that terrorism is being organized by ‘Arafat and his organization. Sometimes, you know, it is convenient to have a block [last word in English]. Instead of coping with reality, you accept a fairy tale. In this case, we have all the proofs, that it was ‘Arafat and Force 17, and we will also try to explain to the Egyptians that this is the situation.

[Ahime‘ir] Mr Prime Minister, if Egypt has, as though in the blinking of an eye, suspended the Tabah talks, is Tabah perhaps not so important to Egypt?

[Peres] We do not want a suspension. We are looking for a solution. A solution to the matter of Tabah must be found. We are also interested in improving relations with Egypt. We are not neutral here. We are not a girl they are courting. There is no question at all of one courting the other. There will be peace between us and Egypt. We want it to the maximum extent possible, so that it will serve as a model and example, and we are partners in bringing about this improvement.

[Mish‘al] Mr Prime Minister, one last question on the issue of Egypt. What would you answer to that senior personality who is quoted today by *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* as having said, and I am quoting: Shim‘on Peres has disappointed Egypt by his decision to bomb Tunisia. How can you believe that your Air Force will attack an Arab country that has not declared war on Israel and we will conduct political negotiations with you?

[Peres] A senior personality from where, from Israel?

[Mish‘al] From Egypt.

[Peres] I assume there is such a senior personality who has been disappointed. You know what? I was also disappointed at the fact that the PLO works as it does, in contrast to the Egyptian evaluation. Disappointments also happen. That is a part of our life. It is not the end of the world. It is not the end of the policy. Altogether, there will be very many obstacles on the path to peace or to settlements, there will be disappointments. We must be prepared for this.

[Mish‘al] And how are you planning, or are you scheduled, to initiate any sort of move to get the talks going again, to permit the directors general to travel to Egypt and renew the possibility of talks on Tabah?

[Peres] I certainly am making preparations to resume the contacts, to explain matters once feelings have calmed down a little. I will explain, as I actually feel, that this was not an act of aggression but an act of self-defense, and that we have all the proof in our possession that we did not attack an innocent and moderate country but we did attack a nerve-center of murder, and I think all this can be explained. It will take a little time, yes. That may be so, but it is not the end of the world.

[Mish‘al] I would like to return again to Husayn's reaction, and there are some people who think that this operation constitutes killing the embryonic attempts to incorporate Husayn into the peace negotiations. Take a look at his speech to the UN General Assembly, to which you reacted positively, on the whole. Do you also think this is so?

[Peres] Many people think that the Jordanian option is like candy; sometimes they put it in your mouth, sometimes they do not. Matters should be seen as they really are. Jordan needs peace. Israel needs peace. Jordan suffers as a result of terrorism. By the way, both of us suffer as a result of Abu Musa's [Sa‘id Musa Muragha's] terrorism. Bombs explode there, too. Jordanian diplomats are also murdered. And we want — Husayn, too, like us — to get rid of both the danger of war and the plague of terrorism, both things together. I read Husayn's reaction very well indeed. By the way, neither Mubarak nor Husayn said it would put an end to the peace process. Jordan has an interest in this. Israel has an interest in this. What are the alternatives? Do we have another neighbor? Does he have another neighbor? Does he want war? Do we want war? In fact, both he and we are fighting for public opinion, including U.S. public opinion, and he has also seen the U.S. reaction. After all, the U.S. reaction was not only meant for Israeli ears. The Americans said unequivocal things. And he is staying there in the United States in order to win U.S. support.

[Mish‘al] Did the Americans know in advance about the operation? Did you update any of the Americans?

[Peres] Nobody knew in advance, not a single foreigner knew in advance, and even in Israel we took pains to keep it secret. I would like to say, unequivocally: We did not tell a single American — not only did we not tell the United States — we did not tell any American in advance. When the Air Force planes completed the mission and were on their way home, we decided — after having agreed on this with the defense minister — to call the Americans and then to inform them, for the first time, that this operation had been executed. They were surprised, and now, you know, the stories are like those during the 6-Day War. I still remember how Al-Nasir phoned Husayn and told him that U.S. bombers were taking part in the battles at Israel's side. There is no truth in the report that the Americans did the refueling. They were totally unaware of the fact that we had planes in the air. Of course it is a complete fabrication that the U.S. fleet took part in the operation. They had no idea about it. But the U.S. statesmen also did not know in advance, certainly not.

[Mish'al] Sir, with your permission, perhaps we will return to Husayn's initiative. How, in your opinion, can we further this initiative, against the background of the contradictory reactions by you, Sir, and your deputy, Yitzhaq Shamir, to that famous speech by King Husayn?

[Peres] Are you referring to Shamir's speech to the UN General Assembly this evening?

[Mish'al] No, no. I mean his reaction to King Husayn's speech to the United Nations.

[Peres] Yes, but are you referring to Mr Shamir's reaction this evening, in the UN General Assembly?

[Mish'al] I mean the reaction in which he said, and I quote: That speech is verbosity with nothing new in it; while you welcomed the vision of peace and willingness for direct negotiations. Can the king's initiative be furthered in view of that contradiction?

[Peres] Look, there is no point in denying that this government is composed of two beliefs, two evaluations, two parties, and I am never surprised that members of one party react one way while members of another party react differently. It is not some sort of military secret that is unknown in Israel or in the world.

[Mish'al] Yes, but the question is, how is it possible to further the initiative in such a situation?

[Peres] But we agreed on a common basis — which was repeated this evening by Mr Shamir, too, in the United Nations — to sit down with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — and Mr Shamir was precise in his remarks when he said representatives of the inhabitants of the territories and other representatives to be agreed on, without preconditions, for face-to-face negotiations. In fact, there I also raised an initiative in the Knesset which was talked about at length. You can call this an initiative. Let us analyze what the argument is about. In fact, it is over three genuine issues. One, which can be explained simply, is the international conference. What are the Jordanians and Palestinians saying? It is not convenient for us to suddenly meet Israel face-to-face, in the light of day, and begin negotiations. Although I do not understand why they have to be so shy on matters of peace and so liberated on matters of war. When the Arab countries went to war, did they also look for sponsors? Did they also look for superpowers? They did not. But that is the pretext. Now, they are saying, let us meet under the umbrella or the aegis. By the way, Dr Burg, who has both a sense of humor and knowledge, has proved to us that Husayn's term appropriate auspices [last two words in English], in fact, has the same root as our custom during the Sukkot festival. Oshpezin [the practice of hosting others during Sukkot] is auspices. They really come from the same root.

[Mish'al] From the same Latin word?

[Peres] From the same Latin word. So, under the auspices, if we can use this term, of the United Nations. Now, we are saying that we certainly are interested in international accompaniment, but international accompaniment in which both Israel and the other side have equal conditions. What Husayn is proposing is to bring the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which means the Soviet Union, China, England, France, and the United States. We have no opposition to the United States, England, and France, but the Soviet Union severed relations. And I have already said, and I am repeating it: There are Arab statesmen who have reached the conclusion that if the Russians do not renew diplomatic relations with Israel, they should not be invited to the international conference. That is also the opinion of the United States of America.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, I must interrupt you here, with your permission. After all, you served in the government that was so proud of the Geneva conference in 1973, and there, was it not the Soviet Union which was the chairman of the conference?

[Peres] And what came out of the Geneva conference? It was a vain exercise. And, apart from that, we have had more time to think and consider. Israel has matured since then. It has been 12 years. Why can Israel not tell the Russians: If you want to join as mediators, in the middle as people bridging the gaps, first of all renew relations. What is bad in that? Why should I repeat the 1973 situation? Altogether, policy is not a repetition of precedents, and I see that our position is winning more and more support and understanding. Certainly in the United States, and if I hear matters correctly, people in the Soviet Union are beginning to be impressed by this stance. The second issue is the PLO, and here, let us speak out clearly. If the Palestinians, in the form of the PLO, really wanted to create a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, there are sufficient representatives in the territories who represent the desires of the inhabitants, authentic representatives, who could have been members of that delegation.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, in what you have just said you underlined that people in the Soviet Union are also being impressed by our position. Do you find understanding for Israel's position in the Soviet Union now?

[Peres] I cannot say that. I said they are impressed; that is not understanding. They are aware of this. We tell the Soviet Union that we are not your enemies. Diplomatic relations also exist when there are differences of opinion. We are prepared to begin a dialogue, but an open and honorable one. It is true that you are a much larger country. However, where equality of rights is involved, it is not the size of the country that counts, but international agreement. We will not go with the Russians unless the Russians renew diplomatic relations with us, in the light of day, as is the custom between countries, without justifications. I believe that position has a chance of succeeding. Of course, we have an interest that is no less important, and if I had to choose between the two, I do not know which I would choose — or I do know, and that is the fate of the Jews of the Soviet Union. That is to say, between diplomatic relations and opening the gates, I regard the opening of the gates as taking first place. But if the Russians want to play a role, perhaps for them diplomatic relations come first.

[Ahime'ir] Another question that involves the United States. I assume that the sale of U.S. weapons to Jordan — 40 F-16 planes, Hawk mobile missiles and stationary ones — worries Israel very much. Is there any chance of preventing this deal in Congress, in the Senate?

[Peres] I cannot speak about the situation in Congress. I can only speak about Israel's position. We must be very formal; I, at least, have to be formal. Israel has two main claims with regard to the weapons. The first claim is that Husayn has not cancelled the state of belligerency and the formal state of war with Israel. It is my impression that the Americans will try to influence him to announce something close to ending the state of belligerency. The farthest he has gone is to eliminate the belligerent environment [last two words in English]. We are not a meteorological station here. We are dealing with political matters, very serious matters. He was not prepared to respond to the U.S. appeal, neither ours nor theirs. And the second claim is that 40 modern F-16 planes — they will arrive there in another 3 years, according to the Americans — can hit many targets in Israel. That is yet another heavy burden on the country's strategic shoulders, on its economic condition. What is happening? The Arabs are constantly being given weapons and afterward we have to ask for a balance, both in weapons and aid. And the mobility of the Hawk missiles certainly confronts us with a serious military and security problem.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, we are nearing the end. The last question is: There is the impression, if I were to sum up the reactions in the wake of the operation in Tunis, that that operation has led to a strengthening of unity in the government. The arguments and confrontations have died down; the political initiatives, at this stage, at least, have been postponed. How long will this last?

[Peres] The problem is, unity for what purpose? I am convinced that Israel should not move on to any other path than that of peace. The situation is serious and this has not changed. There are those who interfere, there are those who cause damage, but they are answered. But, altogether, this government has a commitment to turn over a new leaf in the Middle East, to reach... [changes thought] and, despite what appears in the press and in reports, there is some movement in the Jordanian position. The movement has been continuing for some time; it is moving slowly, and it is very possible that we will reach a meeting point and meet with the Jordanians. I repeat what I have said. It is my great hope that if we reach the negotiating table with Jordan, and I hope we do reach it, we will reach it as a united government. We are not speaking about parties here, nor are we speaking about gossip. We are speaking about the most important thing in our lives: peace and war. I hope that the government — after all, they said we are giving up, and we are confused, and we are incapable of deciding — what Israel proved today is that it again has what it has always had: a first-rate Air Force, an incomparably skilled IDF, a government which is capable of making decisions, which is firm when it is attacked, but, at the very same time, is as firm in its hopes. Our hope is to rid the Middle East of the weapons, the dangers, the terrorism, and the war, and that must be the main goal of our work.

Peres Sends Message to Mubarak

TA030522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Mr Peres has transmitted a message to President Mubarak which contains an explanation for the Israeli Air Force operation in Tunisia. The message was transmitted via Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni. Our correspondent reports that Mr Peres intends to act soon to renew the political process with Egypt. He will do so even before he departs for Europe and the United States in less than 2 weeks, and will accelerate this activity in the course of the visit.

Peres Pleased by U.S. Reaction

TA021946 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister and senior ministers were pleasantly surprised by the U.S. reaction to the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today that he had not expected such a reaction by the United States.

Rabin: 'Arafat Not Target

TA021417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said in today's Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session that there was no plan to hit PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat or any other PLO leader, in particular in the bombing of the organization's headquarters in Tunis. The defense minister added that the increase in the number of attacks against Israeli targets, under 'Arafat's direction, left Israel no alternative other than to destroy the PLO's headquarters.

Rabin Remarks to Knesset Committee

TA031038 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Knesset correspondent Yitzhaq Shor]

[Excerpt] There is no possibility of eradicating terrorism, not even by means of daring operations. All that we can do is limit the scope of terrorist attacks. These remarks were made yesterday by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during the weekly session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Originally, the committee had planned to discuss Husayn's initiative, but that issue was overshadowed by the Air Force raid in Tunis.

Rabin rejected the supposition that terrorism could serve as background music for the peace process. In his opinion, terrorism should be fought, and dealing with it should be separate from the peace process. The action in Tunis cannot solve all the problems of terrorism, but it can make the perpetration of terrorist acts more difficult. Rabin claimed that retaliatory action was necessary in light of the increased number of terrorist attacks against Israel. According to him, the proposal which he had brought before the government was meant to make it clear to the world that Israel holds not only the perpetrators but also the decision-makers responsible for terrorism. Rabin expressed his appreciation to the Air Force and the IDF for the outstanding execution of the raid.

Rabin remarked that he was not perturbed about the reactions in the United States, Egypt, or the world at large. He said he believed that the Egyptians would resume deliberations with Israel on the Tabah issue. He also did not think that King Husayn would go back on his political plans as a result of Israel's raid on Tunis. Rabin rejected reports that the timing of the raid was set to coincide with a meeting that 'Arafat had arranged.

Rabin Favors Raids 'Occasionally'

TA021520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that operations such as that carried out in Tunisia yesterday do not solve the problems of terrorism, but it does make life more difficult for those who perpetrate it, and therefore we should occasionally carry out such operations. Minister Rabin today addressed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Sharon: Raid Warning to Jordan

TA021449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1444 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has said the IDF operation in Tunisia must be a clear warning signal to King Husayn. The king must work rapidly to remove the terrorist organizations' headquarters from his territory. Israel will not be able to tolerate these headquarters close to its border and watch how they direct attack campaigns against Israel. In a conversation with our correspondent Hayim Hecht, Minister Sharon said Israel will not be able to begin any process of negotiations and talks with Husayn before the PLO headquarters are removed from Jordan, and this, according to the minister of trade and industry, is a basic condition.

W. Bank Notables Critical

TA021259 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by the Arab affairs correspondent]

[Excerpt] Ilyas Frayj, the mayor of Bethlehem, said last night that the action in Tunisia was a serious political mistake on Israel's part, and that the Middle East will suffer the consequences for a long time to come. This was reported by the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent in the territories. According to Frayj, Israel cannot achieve peace through military tactics. By letting Husayn down, Israel has missed a rare opportunity, and we will all pay for this, Frayj said.

Hana Sanyurah, the editor of the East Jerusalem daily *AL-FAJR* who was chosen by the PLO to represent the residents of the territories in talks with representatives of the United States, said last night that the action might cause the whole peace process to collapse.

Inner Cabinet Praises Success

TA021513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Inner Cabinet was briefed today on the details of the attack in Tunis and its results. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the Inner Cabinet session was attended by IDF officers and several of the pilots who participated in the attack, who reported on its success. The ministers expressed appreciation for those who planned and those who carried out the attack.

Knesset Committee Congratulates IDF

TA021329 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1319 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has sent the IDF a message of congratulations on its attack in Tunisia. Only one committee member, Knesset Member [MK] Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement, expressed reservations about the message. This is reported by our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz. The committee discussed the Air Force's attack in Tunisia with the defense minister and the Air Force commander. In the discussion Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said he believes Egypt will shortly return to the negotiations on Tabah. Most of the speakers in today's session expressed support for the operation and its timing. Only MK Sarid said it will not achieve anything.

EEC Condemnation Criticized

TA021321 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Israel's representatives in the EEC capitals have been instructed to hold intensive talks in the Foreign Ministries there and express regret at the EEC Council's hasty condemnation of the IDF operation in Tunisia. This has been reported by our correspondent Gid'on Remez. The ambassadors will explain the reasons for the action and dwell on the imbalance in the EEC's reaction to what occurs in our area. The Foreign Ministry spokesman has said there can be no distinction between terrorism and self-defense against it [as heard] and the European countries in particular should be aware of this.

2 Oct Morning Press Reaction

TA021120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 2 Oct 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that the entry of the bombers and the fighter planes which covered them into territory 2,400 km from Israel, and their return to bases in Israel, demonstrate our military supremacy over the terrorist organizations. However, the satisfaction derived from this achievement should not instill in us the feeling that in this way we have dealt them a decisive blow. Planes can bomb, kill, and destroy, and in this way punish the enemy, but they do not have the power to wipe it out of existence. PLO terrorism has been dealt a sharp blow, but it will continue to exist and be a threat to us — and most probably abroad.

HATZOFE writes that the majority of the citizens of Israel congratulate the Air Force for the daring operation and the government for its determined stand not to cease the fight against the terrorist organizations. It is a pity, the paper adds, that this time, too, those dimwitted Israelis who lack Jewish roots, instead of contributing their congratulatory wishes to the Air Force over its daring mission, have added their voices to those wishing evil on the State of Israel who accuse it by saying that the attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was aimed at stifling the peace initiative. There can be no peace with murderers. Those among us who cooperate with the murderers should also understand this. In any event, they will not be the ones to dictate to the life-loving people of Israel how to fight for its safety and security. The first of October 1985 will undoubtedly go down as one of the greatest days in Israel's battles for its safety and security.

DAVAR says that the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunisia — which is a response to terrorism, in particular to the murder of the Israelis in the Larnaca marina — is not connected to the contacts being held to promote negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. 'Arafat has proven that terrorism can operate simultaneously and that, in fact, the responses to it can and must be carried out simultaneously. All this does not change the fact that air raids in the past have not proven that they can curb terrorism. There are grounds for the fear that this will be the case this time too, all the more so because much of the recent terrorist activity has been locally initiated. Even if there is no choice but to continue to fight terrorism, the solution must be a political one. When political thought is able to refuel in midair, as in the military operation, then the motive for terrorism will be eliminated.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that it has always believed that Israel should fight the plague of terrorism and that there should be no mercy for terrorists who are killed in reprisal actions. Nevertheless, it has repeatedly claimed that terrorism cannot be completely eliminated unless peace is achieved and the Palestinian problem is solved. The Lebanese war is overwhelming proof of this. After the terrorist infrastructure was eradicated, after Beirut was bombed, we returned once more to the reality of terrorism. Thus, without giving up on our right to strike at terrorists, it is imperative that we understand that the cycle of bloodshed will not be stopped by reprisal actions, no matter how demonstrative and successful they are, but rather by a political solution to the dispute. We think that the bombing in Tunis, the paper adds, pushes the chances of such a solution further away, and may bring about new and serious waves of violence.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that in the process of trying to legitimize the PLO as a movement of national liberation, King Husayn may unintentionally be shutting the door on a peaceful negotiated settlement, no less than 'Arafat himself.

More 2 Oct Press Reaction

[Editorial Report] In their 2 October 1985 editions, the major Israeli dailies carry articles and commentaries on the Israeli Air Force strike against the PLO base in Tunisia, analyzing various aspects and aims of the operation. With the exception of the left-wing *'AL HAMISHMAR* which is critical of the operation, and the Alignment's *DAVAR* which merely lists the pros and cons of the air strike, all other papers laud the success of this combined Intelligence effort and Air Force action.

Tel Aviv *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* in Hebrew in an article on pages 5 and 10 entitled "The Operation: An Intelligence Achievement With a Clear Message to Jordan," written by Ya'aqov Karoz, first lauds the Intelligence and Air Force for the unusual expertise demonstrated in the operation, and goes on to say that "countries which harbor terrorist organizations will from now on have to thoroughly think through the possible results of their 'hospitality.' " Karoz says that the EEC countries, unlike the United States, denounced the action, but while we should not ignore the reaction of others, it is more important for us to form our own opinion of the operation, and in this context we should remember that "terror is not a conventional war and the fight against it should, to the extent possible, be in line with its nature."

In a commentary on the same pages of *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* entitled "The IDF Has Moved From a Defensive to an Offensive for the First Time After a Long While," military correspondent Eytan Haber also pays tribute to the Air Force pilots and those "behind-the-scenes" Intelligence fighters who have proven their ability and restored a feeling of security to Israelis throughout the country. Beyond that, Haber points to certain political and military aspects of the air strike: dealing another blow to the already wounded military prestige of the PLO; driving home a clear message, whereby "Israel has and will have no interest in talking with the PLO and viewing it as a 'partner' to the negotiating table"; the possibility that the peace process with Egypt and perhaps with Jordan may be slowed down considerably as a result; and finally, the fact that "the State of Israel may find itself, for a short while, in an uncomfortable position as a result of hitting a country which is not involved in a direct confrontation with Israel," and it is to prevent this that all official Israeli spokesmen stressed that the attacked area was "extraterritorial," and there was no intention to harm Tunisian sovereignty.

Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew on page 7 carries an article titled "The Israeli Message in the Bombing in Tunis," written by Ze'ev Schiff, who writes of the twofold message delivered by the Israeli air strike: The PLO is no partner to the peace talks with Israel and Jordan should beware of getting entangled with PLO terror, for "if the terror activity expands and stems from the PLO commands in Jordan, these commands will not enjoy immunity just because they are located in a country whose leader today talks of peace and condemns terror." For one, Israel has ample proof tying 'Arafat's organization to recent terrorist acts, and second, "were it not for the peace process and Husayn's UN speech, the strike would have probably been directed against the Force 17 commands and the western [as published] front in Amman." Schiff believes that both Algeria and Libya will draw the appropriate conclusions from yesterday's attack in Tunis, adding that the attack was also a clear deterrent, as "the Air Force has again proven to its enemies that its standards are high and its ability great." Schiff hopes that the Egyptian reaction will die down and suggests that "Egypt ought to work on the PLO." The Americans cannot ignore Mubarak's denunciation of the air strike, but they cannot ignore the negative implications of terror either. The Americans themselves reached the conclusion not long ago that "if the present peace process is jeopardized, this is not only due to the stubbornness and reluctance of the parties concerned, but also due to the new waves of terror. The current U.S. Administration knows that it will do only half the job if it settles for no more than a condemnation of terror."

Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew on page 10 carries a commentary by Moshe Zaq entitled "The Bombing in Tunis," in which he says that this impressive operation will surely provide a lesson for air forces around the world, as well as a lesson to the terrorists that "if Jews and Israelis cannot move about freely when traveling, then they too will have no safe haven." However, Zaq stresses that we must not create the impression that this was an act of revenge, for Israel is not guided by the "laws of the desert" but by "long-term security needs which call for a continual harassment of the terrorist bases to prevent them from organizing and launching anti-Israeli attacks. The bombing in Tunis should be defined as active defense rather than retaliation." Zaq adds that although he frequently felt apprehensive about air strikes in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' for fear of a Syrian ambush of the Israeli aircraft, this is not the case with regard to this accurate strike against the PLO base in Tunis. "The risk was worth taking, and the results of such an action are great and beneficial." Protests against the air strike, such as that voiced by Mubarak, only added to its impact by not allowing the PLO leaders to ignore this strike as they try to do with the bombings in Lebanon. Furthermore, the reaction will inevitably prompt Reagan to closely study the terrorist acts committed by those manning the Tunis PLO command. The Egyptian reaction has also wiped out the mistaken impression that a solution to the Tabah problem would resolve all disputes and "warm the cold peace" with Israel. It emerges that Egypt has many other constraints which cool off the peace with Israel, and "if the U.S. Administration or Israel, God forbid, are tempted to give Husayn better conditions than those Egypt received at Camp David, we will have many problems in Cairo."

Tel Aviv *DAVAR* in Hebrew on page 7 carries an article by Yoram Peri entitled "New Borders for the Antiterror Fight," in which he juxtaposes the pros and cons which may have guided the prime minister and defense minister in deciding on the Air Force strike. To support the strike, Peri quotes reasons such as teaching the PLO a lesson; restoring the IDF's deterrence, which was badly damaged by the Lebanese war; delivering an indirect message to King Husayn to cool off his "ardent romance" with 'Arafat lest Israel would catch him, like the Tunisians, "with his pants down"; informing Washington that as far as we are concerned, the PLO is an enemy and a change in this position cannot be expected; boosting public morale in the wake of the recent successful terrorist acts and restoring the public's confidence in the IDF. Against the strike, Peri points out that: The bombing in Tunisia unnecessarily escalates the Israeli-Arab conflict, "exactly at a time when Israel should have an interest in limiting it"; Tunisia, of all places, is clearly a pro-Western country which demonstrated very moderate positions in the Israeli-Arab conflict in the past, and the strike may have jeopardized this; Israel again appears to be an aggressive and imperialist war monger, at a time when some Arab leaders are singing songs of peace; such a dramatic military action may severely damage the political process involving Mubarak and Husayn; lack of effectiveness — past experience, the Lebanese war for one, has proven that retaliatory acts do not have long-term significance. "They cannot provide a substantive solution to the Palestinian problem; on the contrary, they result in a counteraction, a retaliatory act, another counteraction," and so on and so forth.

Tel Aviv *'AL HAMISHMAR* in Hebrew on page 5 carries an article by 'Uzi Mahanaymi entitled "Heroes in Our Eyes Alone." Mahanaymi argues that as the enthusiasm over the successful operation subsides, the bitter facts begin to surface: No senior PLO official was apparently killed in the bombing, Egypt condemned the attack and suspended the Tabah talks, and as a result of having struck a blow at Tunisia's sovereignty we are facing the wrath of many friendly countries. Furthermore, it is a mistake to believe that such an operation, despite its success, will stop or limit the anti-Israel terror. Mahanaymi believes that "it is precisely the Air Force operation in Tunis yesterday which will rekindle the PLO's wave of terror. The instinct for revenge is not onesided." Mahanaymi adds that in this strike, the Israeli Government sought to remove the PLO from peace negotiations and "leave the arena open exclusively to King Husayn." Mahanaymi says that while he realizes that it is the PLO leadership which, foolishly enough, harmed the present chance of joining negotiations, the world sees us in the same light as the PLO: "A pair of madmen who are unable to reach a dialogue in order to solve their problems." Mahanaymi predicts the continuation of this cycle of actions and counteractions, while the lesson should be that the goals which were not achieved by a strike over Beirut cannot be achieved by a strike in Tunis either.

Effect of Tunis Raid on Peres Trip Discussed

TA030925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Talk in the studio between party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav and moderator Shalom Qital — live]

[Text][Qital] The government hopes that the stormy mood in the wake of the air strike will calm down by the time the prime minister leaves for Europe and the United States. Despite the Tunis air strike, the political process may resume as early as Mr Peres' trip, in less than 2 weeks. Our correspondent has learned that behind-the-scenes efforts are under way in Israel and Europe in an attempt to organize meetings and talks for the prime minister, including talks with Arab notables, in order to achieve a breakthrough. Amnon Nadav, what do you hear on this matter?

[Nadav] At this very moment there are no far-reaching developments. However, if the contacts now being held behind the scenes in almost absolute secrecy bear fruit, an important political breakthrough may be achieved in the peace negotiations with Jordan as early as the end of this month.

Although the political damage caused by the operation in Tunis seems to be widespread on the surface — we heard about a possible restriction on official Egyptian-Israeli contacts, other countries' condemnation of and attacks on Israel — it transpires that extensive secret activity is taking place simultaneously in Jerusalem, Europe, and Washington, in an attempt to bring about a breakthrough which, I am informed, may be surprising. This may occur as early as the prime minister's trip, which will begin with a visit to the Socialist International in Vienna in 11 days' time, and will end with the talks which are expected to take place at the White House in Washington. Efforts are currently under way to organize talks and meetings for the prime minister in Europe, including with Arab dignitaries. I was told that there may be surprising names in this context, if these meetings are publicized at all.

As for the United States, an attempt is being made to work out with Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian representatives the ideas which will be disclosed, apparently for the first time, during the prime minister's visit in Washington. At the same time, in order to enable the Arab countries to let off the steam naturally mounting in the wake of the Tunis operation, Israel is also trying to keep secret meetings and talks which were almost routine under ordinary circumstances, such as the one which took place early yesterday evening at the Ben-Gurion House in Tel Aviv between the prime minister and the Egyptian charge d'affaires who arrived there for the ceremony marking the 12th anniversary of David Ben-Gurion's death. Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni was requested to convey a verbal message to President Mubarak which provided the reasons for the Air Force operation and emphasized the hope that this operation will not cause delays in the process of improving Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Peres Condemns Murder of Soviet Diplomat

TA021719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres has condemned the murder of the Soviet diplomat in Lebanon. An official announcement from Jerusalem states that Israel condemns all forms of terrorism and calls for a tightening of international cooperation in the war against it. The murdered Soviet diplomat, Arkadiy Katakov, was kidnapped together with three of his colleagues, Mirnakov, Spirin, and Dr Nikolay Svirskiy. The kidnappers are threatening to murder them, too. In this way they want to force Syria to halt the fighting in Tripoli, in northern Lebanon.

Shamir Calls on Jordan To Hold Direct Negotiations

TA021732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on King Husayn of Jordan to hold direct negotiations with Israel on a peace agreement. In a speech to the UN General Assembly in New York, Mr Shamir said the king's proposal to convene an international conference with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council is nothing but a way to avoid direct negotiations. Such a conference would be a platform for hostile and extremist propaganda, the foreign minister said. The goal should be an attempt to achieve a version of a peace charter, through bilateral negotiations. Mr Shamir said Israel is prepared to meet with a Jordanian delegation which would contain Palestinians from Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, as well as others whose names would be mutually agreed on. Yitzhaq Shamir called on King Husayn to extend his hand to Israel, as did President Al-Sadat, and not sink the desire for peace in a sea of conditions and reservations.

Minister Levi Attacks Husayn Peace Initiative

TA021955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Thousands of people today attended the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the ('Eli) settlement in Samaria. So far, however, only a few dozen families have expressed any interest in settling there, in a place scheduled to become the central and largest settlement in Gush Shilo. Minister of Construction and Housing David Levi attended today's ceremony. He sharply attacked Husayn's initiative, saying that settlement in the territories will continue. Our correspondent Menahem Hadar was there.

[Begin videotape][Levi] Settlement activity has not ceased, is not ceasing, and will not cease, because it is our power, mission, belief, future, nature, and history, it is the dam against all the plots and initiatives of various types.

[Hadar] And what did he say about Husayn's peace initiative?

[Levi] It is a ruse. There is no peace in it. Anyone who walks hand in hand with the greatest of the murderers, 'Arafat, does not want peace, and that is that. [End videotape]

Peres Adviser Analyzes Husayn's Speech

TA021842 Tel Aviv KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew 2 Oct 85 p 7

[Interview with Dr Nimrod Novik, the adviser to the prime minister on political affairs, by Eyal Ehrlich: "Dr Nimrod Novik on Husayn's Speech: An Invitation to the Dance" — date and place not given]

[Text][Ehrlich] When we received the text of Husayn's speech to the United Nations, we asked Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser, how he reads it.

[Novik] There is no doubt at all that, in its general tone, this is a peace speech. The speech, with its internal contradictions, is an appeal to various communities and is a balance between an immediate and operative commitment to direct negotiations and, by demanding an international framework, an answer to the king's other needs. On all the main topics, the king is clearly indicating the bargaining space; he is creating a clear distinction between matters of principle, which, in his opinion, must not be deviated from, and concrete proposals for the implementation of these proposals he is presenting as "Jordan's position." And from this follows the invitation to deliberations. In any event, it is inconceivable that we should entrench ourselves behind walls of rejectionism just because the king's opening position does not suit our demands. The speech must be evaluated by using a dynamic approach and looking forward, not by using a static approach restricted to the words of the text. From this it follows that its importance is not limited to what it says, but lies mainly in its potential for realizing what is positive in it, that is, a commitment to direct and rapid negotiations.

[Ehrlich] Could the speech be described as a turning-point, or breakthrough?

[Novik] If by breakthrough you mean that the negotiations are already a certainty, the answer is no. But the king, in the speech, took an important step forward. In order for there to be some sort of breakthrough, appreciable efforts from the three main parties involved — Israel, Jordan, and the United States — are still required.

The main innovation in the speech is in the operative section. In this section the king, with unprecedented unequivocality, states his willingness to negotiate with the Israeli Government directly, rapidly, and without any preconditions, in accordance with the principles of UN Resolution 242 and 338 which have been accepted by all the Israeli governments since 1967.

The king is making a clear distinction between his willingness and operative demands for direct negotiations on the basis of 242 and 338, and his hope that the peace process will lead to the implementation of other UN resolutions which are not at all acceptable to us. These resolutions are not mentioned at all in the operative section of the speech.

There is also another contribution of some sort in that the king has not presented the framework of "suitable aegis" that he regards as a binding condition. Furthermore, in various parts of the speech he notes the PLO's central position in negotiations. He does not, anywhere, determine at what stage, from his viewpoint, the PLO must be incorporated. This leaves room for the interpretation that, as he sees it, the PLO's presence is not essential at the opening stages of the negotiations. I very much hope that this really is the case; in any event the PLO cannot be a partner to negotiations with us. But this is a question the answer to which we will only be able to obtain later in the diplomatic contacts that will certainly continue intensively over the coming few weeks. This is exactly what I meant when I suggested, at the beginning, that we treat the speech with a dynamic, not a static, approach.

[Ehrlich] Some people claim that Husayn's speech was motivated mainly by his desire to get advanced weaponry from the United States.

[Novik] That claim is borne out by the text of the operative clause in the speech. The choice of words seems to be an attempt to approach the wording required by Congress (with Smith's amendment) as a precondition for the sale of U.S. advanced weapons to Jordan. The question, of course, is whether we should necessarily regard this in a negative way. There is no room for any delusion that any Arab country will arrive at peace with us from considerations of Zionism. The U.S. incentive is most important in the general considerations guiding any Arab leader. I hope that Washington will not be tempted into an arms deal with Jordan before we move from a state of war into one of peace.

[Ehrlich] How do you interpret Husayn's remarks about an international conference that would include the five permanent members of the UN Security Council?

[Novik] Here, too, it is worth making a distinction between what the king is presenting as the need in principle for an umbrella, whose nature he is not determining, and the presentation of the Jordanian preference for the nature of this umbrella. The very fact that the king is taking the trouble to make a dinstinction between the principle and the Jordanian position on the implementation of the principle is a hint of — almost an invitation to — bargaining over other ideas regarding an umbrella.

The king maintains that same distinction regarding the participants in the negotiations. The PLO's incorporation is not specifically demanded, even within the framework of the definition of the Jordanian position. However, the fact that this issue is not specifically mentioned is not enough to tell us that the difficult question of the Palestinian representation has been solved. We still will have to pass through many crises before this key question is answered.

[Ehrlich] No condemnation of PLO terrorism can be discerned in the speech to the United Nations.

[Novik] It is true that the condemnation of terrorism in the speech is emptied of all significance by its being tied to the "right of the nationalist-liberation movements and the right of the people to oppose conquest." A declaration of this type only a few days after Larnaca is, of course, an encouraging change. From this also follows the great interest in what seems to me to be a correction of the distortion by Husayn, as it was expressed in the unambiguous and unreserved condemnation of terrorism he made on the White House lawn at the conclusion of his talk with President Reagan on Monday.

[Ehrlich] What is the significance of the definition of Jerusalem in the speech as the "key to peace"?

[Novik] The king is not blind to our position. If, nevertheless, he saw fit to mention Jerusalem as the key to peace and not as an obstacle to it, and this is in the concluding section which is so filled with hope, perhaps we can find a hint in this of an openness that deviates from the traditional Arab position.

HA'ARETZ on Significance of Husayn Initiative

TA021548 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Oct 85 p 7

[Commentary by Avraham Schweitzer: "A Green Light From Washington"]

[Text] The declarations come flying from every direction: Israel, as befits a country ruled by an Alignment-Likud coalition, is speaking in several voices. King Husayn, whose message has become clearer than it was in the past, also leaves his listeners somewhat perplexed. Only the United States is speaking unequivocally and to the point: From the administration's point of view, the peace process between Israel and its eastern neighbor has entered high gear.

Mr Yitzhaq Shamir is complaining about the fact that Husayn is only talking and is not doing anything, and Mr Peres is following his lead in saying that Husayn has spoken nicely, but questioning his intention to act in as nice a manner. President Reagan, however, has in fact taken the direct path. Even before starting to woo Israel and Jordan into joining a new process, he has announced his intention to ask for congressional approval to grant Jordan $250 million worth of weaponry. His argument will undoubtedly be that King Husayn is willing to participate in the peace initiative to which the United States, Jordan, and Israel are partners. Testimony to this effect could be heard from the remarks made by the President following his meeting with King Husayn 2 days ago.

Against this background, the Israeli political leadership would be wise to recall its boasting concerning the nature of Israeli-American relations; these relations, according to our leadership, are as good as they have ever been. Such a view of the relations is incompatible with the suspicion that President Reagan intends to deceive his friends Peres and Shamir. If he is willing to advance weapons to Jordan, after he has advanced economic aid to Mr Peres, this is a sign that he is now convinced that both parties are willing to launch a process of rapprochement, in accordance with the wishes of the United States.

It appears that the U.S. Administration has taken into consideration that the positions of both Israel and Jordan are amorphous at present, and that they have to be worked out and clarified before the two sides can be asked to enter a direct dialogue. The United States also needs more time to assess the situation, for example in relation to the issue of the international framework under which it would agree to the Israeli-Jordanian meeting taking place. The fact that Mr Reagan, following his meeting with King Husayn, used the vague term "appropriate auspices," whereas his interlocutor continued to insist on the participation of the Soviet Union, shows that the U.S. plans are not yet ripe. It is likely that following his crucial meeting with Mr Gorbachev, the President will have a better picture concerning the desirability of involving the Soviet Union in the settling of international conflicts.

One should assume that during Peres' visit to Washington, the President and Secretary of State Shultz will want to hear the prime minister's assessment not only regarding how much progress toward negotiations with Jordan can be made in the company of the Likud, but also what he and his party intend to do if Mr Shamir and his colleagues decide to nip the process in the bud. Since the President has twice committed himself regarding this process — once when asking Congress to approve the supply of arms to Jordan, and once in declaring that the peace process between Israel and Jordan must not be delayed — one should assume that both he and Mr Shultz will want to hear clear statements from the Israeli prime minister. One can also safely assume that they will make it clear to Mr Peres how the U.S. Administration, U.S. public opinion, and even Jewish public opinion in the United States would view an Israeli refusal.

It is easy to understand why Mr Shamir and his colleagues try to belittle the political significance of Husayn's declarations, for example his statement concerning his willingness to hold direct negotiations with Israel or his denouncement of terrorism. Shamir's efforts can be explained against the background of his fear of any concessions on Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and not less so against the background of his desire to win points in the ongoing electoral campaign against the Labor Party people, who are willing to sell out Eretz Yisra'el. The Likud leaders, however, had better pay attention to the difference between their desires and beliefs and those which prevail in the United States, not to mention the Western world. King Husayn first of all appealed to the leaders and public opinion of Western countries, and one must admit the appeal was effective. The conclusion is that the Likud is facing hard times, and if it is successful in organizing Israeli public against directly examining the Jordanian concessions or in foiling Mr Peres' attempt to take upon himself such an examination, then the Israeli public as a whole will experience hard times.

It is still unclear what caused the administration to launch a determined initiative — and we had better make no mistakes about its determination — concerning the Israeli-Jordanian peace issue, especially at a time when it is focusing on the Soviet Union and improving relations between the superpowers. However, the fact is valid nonetheless. Perhaps the United States was encouraged by the fact that Husayn has freed himself from Saudi patronage, which was mainly characterized by a policy of indecisiveness, and exchanged it for a clearer policy along the lines of that pursued by Egypt. Perhaps the U.S. Administration had other reasons. In any event, the September 1982 Reagan plan has been revived, and Israel would be foolish not to begin preparations for facing this challenge.

A PLO veto is the only thing that can extricate Israel from the both promising and perplexing situation in which it has become entangled following Husayn's move. What Shamir and his colleagues cannot accomplish — that is, halting the accelerating process — 'Arafat and his partners possibly can, whether by murdering important Arab dignitaries, or whether by encouraging the Arab world to oppose Husayn and President Mubarak, who is in the background. Chances for this, however, are not very good right now. Therefore, all the signs point to the possibility that Israel will enter, willingly or unwillingly, a process whose end we cannot see. Perhaps due to this uncertainty, which can be used for internal purposes on both sides of the Israeli-Jordanian border, the rejectionists on both sides will grow stronger.

Rabin Comments on Syria, Increased Terrorism

TA021342 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Oct 85 p 4

[Report by Avi Benayahu]

[Excerpt] "If there is a military threat against Israel next year, it is reasonable to believe it will face us from Syria. The more prepared we are, the greater the chances of avoiding a war. Our aim is not to win, but to prevent a war.

"Criticism has been voiced against remarks that I and IDF generals have made to the effect that Syria has too much freedom of action as a result of having withdrawn a significant portion of its forces from Lebanon to Syria. The largest Syrian military force ever is concentrated in the area between Damascus and the border on the Golan Heights; nevertheless, I believe that Syria has nothing to gain from waging a war against us on its own." These remarks were made yesterday by the defense minister at a gathering of infantry and paratroop officers at Kibbutz Shefayim. Also participating in the gathering were the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi; his deputy, Major General Dan Shomron; the heads of IDF branches; and senior commanders.

On the matter of terrorism against Israel, both here and abroad, the defense minister said that he believes Syria, Jordan, and Egypt will continue in the future to prevent the firing of katyusha rockets and the infiltration of armed terrorist squads into Israel for the puhpose of perpetrating attacks. "Jordan has already been doing so for 15 years, Syria for 11 years, and we have peace with Egypt. I have no doubt that Palestinian circles are deluding themselves in believing that they can attain what appears to be the success the Shi'ites have achieved in Lebanon. They should understand that Israel is not Lebanon, and that there is a qualitative difference between the two countries," Rabin said.

As for the wave of local terrorist acts in the territories, Rabin said that the terrorists choose easy targets such as isolated couples, hitchhikers, and the like, which allow them to flee easily after carrying out the attack. He said he regrets the fact that none of the people responsible for throwing hand grenades or Molotov cocktails at IDF vehicles were killed during the action, as this would have caused a significant reduction in the number of such attacks.

IDF Admits Increase in Soldiers Opening Fire

TA021502 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1450 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The IDF has admitted that the tension in the territories is causing an increase in cases of IDF soldiers opening fire. A senior military source told our correspondent Hani Bar-Yosef that every such incident is examined. To date, in all incidents involving casualties, the soldiers acted in accordance with the regulations. In contrast to this, there have been several incidents in which there were no casualties and in which soldiers opened fire without a justified reason. In those incidents, the guilty were tried.

OAU Chairman Sends Support to 'Arafat, Bourgiba

AB021654 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] In his capacity as current OAU chairman, the head of state, President Abdou Diouf, has sent a telegram to Yasir 'Arafat and President Bourguiba. In the first telegram, sent to 'Arafat, the head of state pledges unflinching support for the PLO and strongly condemns the Tunis raid. The OAU chairman says:

In its blind furor against the Palestinian people, Israel has once again perpetrated a deliberately murderous act against innocent civilian population through the deadly, thoughtless bombing of the Palestinian refugee camp in the suburb of Tunis.

On this painful occasion, I would like to convey to you the Senegalese people's and my own profound sympathy, full support, and active solidarity. Senegal strongly condemns this blatant aggression, which flouts the rights of people and the OAU Charter at a time when the international community is about to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the San Francisco Treaty.

In my capacity as OAU chairman, I would also like to reiterate the solidarity of Africa, which, in [words indistinct] against Israel, is leading a struggle for the freedom and the dignity of its people. Through my voice, Africa expresses its continued support for the PLO, the only authentic representative of the independent and sovereign Palestinian people.

Mr President, I assure you of my profound sympathy. Highest, friendly regards.

To His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia:

Mr President and Dear Brother,

On my way to the Frontline States, which I am going to visit in my capacity as OAU current chairman, I have just learned with surprise and distress the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of your country by Israel, which bombed the Palestinian camps located in the suburb of Tunis. This barbaric raid killed many innocent people and caused considerable material damage.

On this painful occasion, I would like to express active solidarity with you on behalf of the Senegalese people and on my own behalf. We strongly condemn that barbaric action, which flouts all the principles of international law and the UN Charter, to which the Jewish state also subscribes.

In my capacity as OAU current chairman, I would also like to express to you Africa's stupefaction and its unreserved support in this great trial. Israel, which no longer disturbed by world condemnation, must know that Africa unanimously stands by the side of Tunisia and very strongly condemns its raid as unworthy of our times.

Mr President and Dear Brother, I reiterate my full support and active solidarity. Highest and friendly regards.

ALGERIA

Statement on Talks With Tunisia's Mzali

LD021100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The text of the minutes of the Algerian-Tunisian talks, which took place during the working and fraternal visit paid by Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister, minister of the interior, and Destourian Socialist Party secretary general, from 28-30 September to Algeria, were issued this evening.

The statement signed by Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and the prime minister and his Tunisian counterpart, included the following:

Within the framework of the excellent relations between the two fraternal countries and because of their keenness on implementing the fraternity and concord treaty in letter and spirit, and in order to consolidate the march of cooperation, solidarity, integration, and good-neighborliness, whose features were drawn by President Chadli Bendjedid and the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, and in response to the honored invitation, which was addressed in February 1985 by Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister; Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister and minister of interior, heading an important ministerial and party delegation paid a working and fraternal visit to Algeria from 28 to 30 September 1985.

During this visit, Mohamed Mzali was honored to meet President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, and convey to him a verbal message from his brother, President Habib Bourguiba, the Tunisian president, in which he expressed the feelings of amicability, fraternity, and appreciation carried by the Tunisian people to the fraternal Algerian people and their sincere leaders. President Chadli Bendjedid asked him to convey his greetings and appreciation to his brother, the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, and his wishes for health, happiness, and long life and to the fraternal Tunisian people, his wishes for more progress and prosperity under Bourguiba's wise and well-guided leadership.

In this regard, Mohamed Mzali expressed the warm feelings of Tunisia — president, government, and people — and their gratitude and appreciation for the fraternal, solidary, and spontaneous stance which has been adopted by Algeria — president, government, and people. This stance was clearly manifest during the visit paid by President Chadli Bendjedid to Monastir in Tunis on 2 September 1985, when he told his brother, the supreme combatant, that Algeria is standing by Tunisia for better or for worse.

In a purely fraternal atmosphere, which was characterized by the spirit of mutual confidence and the joint wish to establish more fruitful unbiased cooperation, the two prime ministers held a joint working session which was attended by the members of the two delegations [words indistinct] during which they reviewed the various facets of cooperation and the positive steps already taken on the road of solidarity and integration between the two fraternal countries in all the (?political), economic, educational, cultural and information, and other fields. They expressed their satisfaction with the great progress of the cooperation and with the important results achieved by the supreme joint committee in its third session held in Algeria from 29 to 30 June 1985.

In this concern, and in order to fulfill more joint projects whose implementation has already started, the two prime ministers supervised a special meeting during which they appointed a number of boards of directors for the various companies and institutions whose protocols have already been signed.

Within the framework of the best exploitation of the raw materials existing in both countries, especially (?gas) and phosphates, the two sides decided to form a joint working team, to prepare a comprehensive report on establishing a joint company for producing the nitro-phosphate fertilizers, and to consider the possibilities of the participation of other sides within the framework of the South-South cooperation. This team should present its report by December 1985 at the latest.

Concerning the field of energy, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the gratifying level of [words indistinct], and they call on the concerned field workers to develop their relations in the fields of drilling and petroleum services and the use of the available means in both countries.

According to the recommendations of the supreme joint committee, in its previous session, concerning the integration in the industrial sectors in the short and medium terms and also raising the rate of [word indistinct], the two sides decided to form two working teams to study the possibilities of integration in the field of manufacturing rubber tires on the one hand, and industrial and private vehicles on the other. These two working teams should present the results of their two studies by December 1985 at the latest.

To provide the best circumstances for the joint companies established between the two countries, so that they can work toward the consolidation of cooperation and fulfill the aspired aims, the two sides agreed to hold a meeting as soon as possible to study the difficulties these companies might face and to find suitable solutions by the coming December at the latest.

As for commercial exchanges, the two sides recorded with satisfaction the important and positive development in the volume of bilateral commercial exchanges. They expressed their intention to consolidate this sector. In this field, agreements were made for exporting a number of Tunisian goods to Algeria, especially agricultural and food products and building materials.

The two sides also exchanged information about the available possibilities for exporting Algerian products to Tunisia. They also agreed to continue consultations on specifying the goods that can be exchanged within the framework of the bilateral commercial integration and the detailed [word indistinct] according to the needs of markets in both countries.

The two sides agreed to form a committee for coordinating and developing the commercial exchanges between Algeria and Tunisia. In the domain of construction, the two sides have agreed to study a program covering several years for building housing projects in the border zones in Algeria by Tunisian contracting companies. These will be announced in advance every year. Next year it has been agreed that 3,000 houses will be built.

With a view to rationalizing the means and generalizing the practice of modern methods of management, and to improving the efficiency of management in industrial, commercial, and economic enterprises in general, the two sides have agreed to reinvigorate bilateral cooperation to improve the quality of management through joint practical research and through organizing seminars and educational symposiums for senior management personnel and onadministration in economic establishments and administrative services dealing with following up economic activity.

They have also agreed to work out a bilateral cooperation program in this domain, with the possibility of establishing a joint enterprise such as a higher institute for management and [word indistinct] in Algeria in accordance with regulations which will be agreed upon by the two sides and presented to the higher joint committee at its next session.

In the domain of culture and information, the two sides affirmed the need to further enhance relations in this respect given their civilizational dimension and fundamental role in realizing greater rapprochement and cohesiveness between the two fraternal peoples.

In this context, the two prime ministers have presided over the opening of the Tunisian cultural week in Algeria; they have expressed their happiness and admiration for the cultural and artistic aspects of the cultural week and the excellent displays presented. They have also reviewed the activities of the subcommittees emanating from the higher joint committee and affirmed the need for further action within these subcommittees so that they can discharge their tasks in the best way. They have paid particular attention to the development of border zones and to the economic, cultural, and social projects realized there. These projects benefit the local population and cooperation expands from them to other regions deep inside the two countries.

With this [word indistinct] and as an expression of effective contribution to economic and social development in fraternal Tunisia, the Algerian side has expressed its readiness to open a $10 million loan to the Maghreb Cooperation Bank and to contribute to the financing of agricultural projects in the program of rural development in the Tunisian Republic, especially in the south, in the amount of $20 million.

The two sides have also agreed to [words indistinct] the situation of the brick plant in Kasserine, and the possibility of Algeria's contribution to this production unit.

The two prime ministers have reviewed the situation in the Arab, African, and international arenas, and especially in the Arab Maghreb region. They have expressed the conviction that thanks to the political will, true determination, and mutual trust enshrined in the treaty of fraternity and concord concluded between Algeria and Tunisia and which was joined by Mauritania, this sincere and honest cooperation can involve all the states of the region. It can also lead to the realization of solidarity and integration between them, the practicing of the policy of neighborliness and respect for national sovereignty, and settlement of disputes through negotiations, and to meeting the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb for progress, prosperity, and [word indistinct].

In this respect, the two sides stress that the building of the greater Arab Maghreb — which stems from an historical inevitability, from the sense of unity of destiny, and which is considered an important and fundamental step on the road to comprehensive Arab unity — must absorb all these realities and take into account the circumstances and requirements of overall development and must above all seek to ensure a sound environment that will enable the peoples of the region to realize their new role in civilization.

In this respect, they have expressed their hope that a just and lasting solution will be found for the problem of the Western Sahara according to Resolution 104 of the 19th OAU Conference, stressing that the removal of tension from the region is likely to enable the Maghreb countries to devote their efforts and exploit their human and natural resources for the building of a common future. This would contribute to conferring on our Arab Maghreb the regional and international prestige it deserves.

Before ending their visit to Algeria, Mohamed Mzali and the delegation accompanying him visited, with Abdelhamid Brahimi, the govenorate of Constantine, where he was welcomed by the commander of the 5th military region and the governorate coordination bureau. He visited a machinery manufacturing plant in Oued Hnini, a tractor and truck manufacturing plant in Ain Smara, and the University of Islamic Science in Constantine. Mohamed Mzali expressed his admiration and appreciation for what he saw during his stay regarding the progress, prosperity, and comprehensive revival witnessed by Algeria under the leadership of His Excellency President Chedli Bendjedid and under the banner of the FLN for the prosperity of the fraternal people of Algeria. He has also expressed to Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi and the Algerian people his warm thanks and deep gratitude for the great hospitality and welcome accorded to him and the delegation accompanying him, a matter that accords with the ties of fraternity and friendship, and the prestige of the excellent bilateral relations.

Mohamed Mzali has extended to Abdelhamid Brahimi an invitation to visit Tunisia. The invitation was accepted with thanks and gratitude. The visit will take place on the occasion of the commemoration of the anniversary of the [French attack] on the town of Sidi Youssef in February 1986.

Bendjedid Interviewed on Egypt, Saharan Issue

NC291030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has emphasized that Algeria and Egypt are linked by distinctive and ancient relations that are the outcome of a rich legacy of brotherhood, common struggle, solidarity, and cooperation.

In an interview to be published in Monday's edition of the weekly magazine ***ROSE AL-YUSUF***, the Algerian president said there are no problems or differences between the two countries. He indicated that Algeria follows events in Egypt and all the steps taken by that country with interest.

On Egypt's return to the Arab League, the Algerian president explained that the decision [to suspend Egypt's membership] was made unanimously by an Arab summit under circumstances that are well known. The same framework, he added, could be used to reconsider that decision.

The Algerian president pointed out that the Arab states attending the Fez summit agreed on a joint plan, which serves as a basis for efforts to solve the Middle East problem. He added that it is important to stick to this plan, which ensures that the Arabs are united on this issue.

The Algerian president described the situation in the Arab world as critical and constantly deteriorating. The reasons for this are clear, and include division and fragmentation among the Arabs and the conflict and tension in relations between sisterly Arab states.

The Algerian president said that this critical situation must change and that the causes of tension must be removed. He also called for the adoption of a joint Arab strategy to liberate occupied Arab land. In addition, he appealed for unity of ranks and objectives on behalf of the Palestinian cause, which is the core of the Middle East problem.

He also urged Palestinian resistance groups to unite. At the same time he stressed that the independence of Palestinian decision-making should be respected.

While discussing the situation in the Arab Maghreb, the Algerian president expressed his regret at the strained relations between Tunisia and Libya He noted that Algeria, which is linked to Tunisia by a treaty of friendship, believes that relations among states must be based on mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and sincere cooperation that serves vital interests.

Concerning the Saharan issue, the Algerian president declared that this is a question of national liberation for a fraternal people, who are fighting for their rights and dignity. He indicated that ignoring or disregarding this issue will bring no benefits.

SWAPO's Nujoma Discusses Namibia, UN in Algiers

LD281246 Algiers APS in English 1030 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 28-9-85 (APS) — The SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma who arrived Thursday to Algiers made a declaration to the Algerian Press Agency in which he dealt with the situation in Namibia and austral Africa, the role of the UN at a time when the 40th session of the General Assembly, and the latest developments of the situation in South Africa.

"The political and military situation in Namibia is extremely critical and explosive because of the escalation of violence by the minority white racist regime of South Africa against the African majority in Namibia", Nujoma said.

For the SWAPO president, the only way which will lead the Namibian people to genuine independence is the intensification of armed liberation struggle.

Moreover, the Namibian leader expressed his solidarity with the South African people struggle against the apartheid regime under the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC).

Dealing with the role of the United Nations in the solution of the Namibian question which, he said, has been part of the organization agenda since 1946, Nujoma urged the member states to make great efforts and support the actions and efforts of the UN secretary general to implement UN Security Council Resolution 35 and impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the apartheid regime.

He also denounced the complicity of some Western countries that are supporting the South African racist regime and even used their vetoes in the Security Council, thus undermining UN efforts.

"The days of the apartheid regime are numbered," the president of the SWAPO said, and we are determined to pursue the struggle against it until the achievement of genuine independence.

In a conclusion, Nujoma expressed his solidarity with the Saharan and Palestinian people.

LIBYA

Support for Israeli Raid Belies U.S. Promises

FLD021513 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Oct (JANA) — Speaking to journalists yesterday, President Reagan declared that he supports the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital, and claimed that this action was an appropriate response to what he termed as terrorism. During the past few days President Reagan has declared his support for Tunisia against any outside aggression.

JANA's political editor wonders whether President Reagan does not regard the Israeli aggression on Tunisia as an outside aggression. The commentator said that the Tunisian people should realize the strange ways in which some people try to cover up various deceptions. He added that Reagan's blessing of the Israeli air raid on the Tunisian capital leaves no room for any doubts that America's promises to the Arabs who prostrate themselves before America are false. Any matter that may harm Israel in the slightest cannot be ignored by America, even if such a matter is originated by one of those prostrate Arabs who may think that he has managed to open a gap in American-Zionist relations, despite the fact that he himself does not really believe such imaginings.

Official Presents Stance on Israeli Raid

LD022053 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Oct (JANA) — Brother Ahmad Shahati, member of the People's Bureau of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, today met the brother Arab ambassadors in the Jamahiriyah over the Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital yesterday. He informed the ambassadors that the Libyan Arab people strongly condemn the Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters and Tunisian territory, confirming the Libyan people's support for its brother the Tunisian people. He confirmed that the Israeli aggression constitutes a dangerous violation of the Arab wall within the context of a series of repeated Israeli aggressions against the Arab nation, explaining that the Israeli aircraft thatattacked the Tunisian capital took off from U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

He explained to the ambassadors the attitudes and contacts held by the brother leader of the revolution with the Arab leaders and his warning to them of the Zionist danger to the Arab nation and its entity. He also pointed to the Jamahiriyah's continuing efforts since the eruption of the 1 September revolution, its adoption of Arab unity, and the building of Arab strength, to liberate Palestine and the occupied Arab territories, confirming the need to overcome marginal differences in order to confront the common enemy of the Arab nation. He also recalled the unionist initiatives by the brother leader for Arab unity and liberation, including the plan presented to the Arab presidents and heads of state, considering it an advanced step on the road to comprehensive Arab unity.

Arab People's Congress Calls for Meeting on Raid

LD022044 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] During a meeting in relation to the raid on the PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital yesterday, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress called for an urgent meeting of the leaders of the Arab Maghreb to work for the unity of the region and to repulse the common enemy. It also called for an emergency meeting of the Joint Arab Defense Council in Tunis to adopt a definitive stance. It appealed to the groups of the Palestinian revolution to consider the position of the PLO on the basis of the adoption of armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

Israeli Air Raid, Tunisian Response Viewed

LD022316 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Tunisian Arab people were subjected yesterday to extreme humiliation when the aircraft of the Zionist enemy launched a bestial raid during which they destroyed, killed, and did what they wanted over Tunisian territory and then returned safely to their home base, leaving behind a huge amount of destruction and blazing fires and a number of victims who fell as a price for the betrayal and conspiracy, without a single bullet being fired in their defense and in defense of the precious territory. Shortly before thisthe Tunisian Government propaganda trumpets filled the world with noise in an attempt to hint that the authorities were in a state of utmost readiness to defend this territory and that the Army and the other means of defense were in a state of extreme alert for any eventuality, except for the shameful subservience which the Tunisian rulers tried to use as a means of dominating the Jamahiriyah, terrorizing it and flexing muscles [words indistinct] which calls only for pity.

Where did all this Tunisian Government haughtiness go, when the thundering of the enemy aircraft filled the ears of the millions of Tunisians while crossing the skies of their country, dropping their embers on their land, immediately turning a piece of it into hell, making the same face of helpless Arabs turn in shame, and embittering Arab hearts full of pity for these masses who only deserve every good. The blustering and false information was successful in one thing: It amassed a great number of patriotic songs in an attempt to awaken the enthusiasm of the masses when the Tunisian statement said that aircraft had raided Tunisia and that the identity of those aircraft was unknown. Was there a cunning Tunisian-American premeditation to attach a certain accusation of Libya? The statements by the Zionist enemy, however, which were quickly carried by the news agencies, containing all the facts and precise data, exposed the game and spoiled any premeditation hostile to the Jamahiriyah. Then the Tunisian Government radio canceled the patriotic songs and resumed its regular program without paying any attention to the feelings of the angry masses who had felt the humiliating (?weakness) and the [word indistinct] dignity.

This raid on Tunisian territory confirms beyond doubt the truth of the predictions of the 1 September revolution when it warned against the train of death. This revolution appealed to the living Arab conscience and said that the enemy does not distinguish between a progressive or a reactionary and that there is no region which is banned or closed before it after its strategic alliance with America,and that the Americans and Zionists are two faces of the same coin. In vain the Arab leaders strive in their humiliating dishonorable pleas for capitulationist solutions, irrespective of their concessions and their renouncing of honor, dignity, and national glory. The train of death will ambush them one by one and will set fire to their homelands, and all the concessions which they have made voluntarily will be of no use to them.

Transcript of Egyptian Boat Incident Played

LD012013 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Egyptian ships obstructed the Libyan Arab ship El Temsah in a provocative way by directing spotlights on the ship, especially the bridge. This constitutes a shameful terrorist act and a clear obstruction of civil navigation.

The Egyptian ships gave warnings using VHF radio. The commander of the ships said that he had orders from his command to fire at the Libyan Arab civilian ship El Temsah if it made the slightest suspicious move, but there was actually nothing resembling a suspicious move.

The Egyptian ships took turns following the tracks of the civilian ship, provoking its crew and the ship itself from close range, a very short distance. This is contrary to all international maritime laws and traditions. These ships continued their provocations from 2300 on 14 September 1985 to 2230 on 16 September, until the Libyan Arab civilian ship was 40 nautical miles from Egyptian shores.

Radio Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, broadcasts a recording of parts of the communciation between the captain of the Libyan Arab civilian ship and the officers of the Egyptian ships:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Egyptian officer] We [words indistinct] do not throw anything in the water, and if we suspect anything we will immediately fire on you. Can you hear me?

[Libyan captain] Naturally I can see a ship, and in this area I do not know if it is Egyptian or of any other nationality. If you are Egyptian please introduce yourself and give the number of the ship.

[Egyptian] This is an Egyptian ship in Egyptian territorial waters. If anything is thrown in the water or any [words indistinct] then you will be fired at immediately. I will follow you until you reach the port of Suez. Do you read?

[Libyan] (?Naturally, we received everything.) You are carrying out instructions [words indistinct] and you sent through your commander. These instructions are written, these instructions are written that you... [break in recording]

[Egyptian] Correct, correct. If anything suspicious occurs, then you will be fired on immediately. Do you read? Please maintain your speed and do not throw anything in the water. [break in recording]

[Egyptian] El Temsah. Please stay with me on international channel No 16. Please answer if possible.

[Libyan] [Words indistinct]

[Egyptian] [Words indistinct] stay on channel 74 please.

[Libyan] [Words indistinct]

[Egyptian] Captain of the ship, please wait [word indistinct]. Repeat your name please.

[Libyan] Why do you not [word indistinct].

[Egyptian] [Words indistinct]

[Libyan] [Words indistinct]

[Egyptian] Please, would you give your name.

[Libyan] Why? (?Why exactly do you want it?)

[Egyptian] [Words indistinct] someone else to talk to because it seems that he is impolite.

[Egyptian] Temsah, this is the Egyptian ship.

[Libyan] [Words indistinct] If you began swearing and saying nonsense and similar things, it is better to dispense with the discussion.

[Second unidentified Egyptian] No captain, stay with us. The Egyptian military ship wants your data. Could you please give us your data?

[Libyan] All right. I can see a ship, but I do not know if this ship is Egyptian or of another nationality. Tell us if it is Egyptian, then tell us the number of the ship. Then we will give you all the information you want.

[Egyptian] Can you hear on the ship?

[Egyptian] Yes I can hear him. I am in contact with him and will deal with him. Temsah, here is the Egyptian ship.

[Libyan] Yes, naval ship.

[Words indistinct]

[Egyptian] Please, we would like your position and direction.

[Libyan] One moment, and I will give you the position.

[Egyptian] Here is the Egyptian ship.

[Libyan] We are in the direction of 090 [words indistinct] 6 from [words indistinct].

[Egyptian] Direction 6 from what, please?

[Libyan, in English] 090, 69 from [word indistinct].

[Egyptian] The direction 90 [preceding word in English] 090 6 miles from last point.

[Libyan] [Words indistinct]

[Egyptian] The point again please, would you repeat it? [End recording]

MAURITANIA

CMSN Condemns Israeli Attack on PLO in Tunisia

AB021415 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The CMSN Permanent Committee met on 1 October 1985 under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. During the meeting, the CMSN chairman and head of state informed the Permanent Committee of the recent missions to our country by the foreign ministers of Tunisia and Libya. He also informed the Permanent Committee of the results of the missions by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation to sister Arab countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Qatar.

The Permanent Committee expressed satisfaction with all these contacts, which are intended to strengthen the ties of cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and all these sister countries.

The Permanent Committee also took note of the cowardly and treacherous aggression which the Zionist state just committed against the peaceful Palestinian refugee camps in Tunisia. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania gives its unconditional support to the sister Republic of Tunisia whose airspace has been deliberately violated, and strongly condemns this odious operation. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania calls on the international community to see to it that an end is brought to such barbaric actions.

Lastly, the permanent secretary of the CMSN gave an account of his mission to Atar on Monday, 4 September 1985 in connection with the protection and reconstruction works for the city.

MOROCCO

Lamrani Returns From Visits to Libya, Tunisia

LD022003 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani returned home this afternoon following the completion of the missions entrusted to him by King Hassan II in Libya and Tunisia.

Yesterday he was received by the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to whom he delivered a message from King Hassan II.

He was received today by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, to whom he conveyed the solidarity of Morocco, its king, government and people with Tunisia and their denunciation of the barbaric Israeli raid represented by the attack by the Israeli aircraft at the PLO general headquarters in Tunis.

Following his meeting with President Bourguiba, Lamrani said that he conveyed to the Tunisian president Morocco's solidarity and denunciation of this aggression which is an act of international terrorism.

Lamrani also met today with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. WAFA reported that 'Arafat acquainted Lamrani with the results of the aggression yesterday by the Israeli planes. WAFA added that discussions during the meeting covered the new developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas in light of the escalating Zionist acts of terrorism.

Lamrani and his delegation also met with a Tunisian delegation led by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, during which the situation in the region and the need for setting it toward a better future were discussed.

The meeting was attended on the Tunisian side by the ministers of defense, public service and administrative reform, information; national cadres; and the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. Lamrani was accompanied on his visits to Tripoli and Tunis by Minister of National Education and acting Foreign Minister Azzidine Laraki, and by the inspector of the Moroccan Royal Air Force.

SUDAN

Council of Ministers Condemns Israeli Raid

JN021821 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1748 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Oct (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers has strongly condemned the criminal aggression carried out by Israel yesterday on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. This act is contrary to the basic rules and norms of international law. The council, which discussed the regrettable events in its meeting this morning, pointed out that this dangerous aggression is a new indication of the Zionist entity's adherence to its known course against the entire Arab people. This aggression is also a difficult setback to all hopes and aspirations to bring about a just peace in the Middle East through international efforts.

The council condemned this criminal course, reiterating its categorical and principled commitment to support the PLO as the sole, legitimate, and genuine representative of the Palestinian people in their courageous struggle to achieve their national aspirations.

In another development, the prime minister and acting foreign minister issued instructions to submit an official request for an emergency session of the Arab League Council to discuss the situation resulting from the Israeli aggression because of its danger to the regional sovereignty of the Arab countries.

Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah cabled PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. In the cables, the prime minister reiterated the support of the Sudanese Government and people for the Palestinian struggle and condemned the barbaric Zionist course. The prime minister also expressed hope that this aggression will be a motive for our Arab governments to abandon their differences and close ranks to confront the Zionist forces laying in wait for our nation. He also expressed condolences to the families of the martyrs.

Daf'allah Confers With Tunisian, PLO Envoys

JN021834 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 02 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah expressed grief for the aggressive raid that the Israeli Air Force had launched yesterday (Tuesday) on the Palestine Liberation Organization at Tunisian capital suburb. This came during his meeting with Tunisian Ambassador to Khartoum Abdelhamid Escheikh here today, who informed Dr. al-Jazuli on the details of the attack. The meeting, moreover, tackled bilateral relations as well. On the other hand Dr. al-Jazuli met (PLO) representative to here Abu Raja'i who discussed with him the barbarian Zionist aggression on the PLO headquarters. Dr. al-Jazuli reaffirmed the Cabinet's backing and support to the Palestinian revolution and condemned the Israeli raid.

Siwar al-Dhahab, Libyan Delegation Discuss Raid

JN021926 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1718 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Oct (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received here today the delegation of the Libyan General People's Congress currently visiting the country, led by 'Ali Bilkhayr, secretary general of the congress, in the presence of Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Office in Khartoum. In a statement to the press, Bilkhayr said that the talks dealt with ways to strengthen relations in the interest of both fraternal peoples. He noted the (?events) that took place in the country recently, asserting the Libyan people's concern over the racist plot.

The head of the Libyan delegation added that he and Gen Siwar al-Dhahab discussed Arab issues, particularly the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. He said that the onslaught is considered blatant aggression against the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf.

Bilkhayr concluded his statement by saying that the Libyan delegation's visit to Sudan reaffirms the decision adopted by the people's congresses to present material and moral support for our brothers in Sudan.

Defense Minister Leaves for Cairo 2 October

JN021104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 2 Oct (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah left for Cairo this morning at the head of a military delegation on a 6-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, he will meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the deputy prime minister, the minister of defense and war production, and senior officials in the Egyptian Armed Forces. He will also visit the factories of the Arab authority for war industries and the Hulwan plane factories. He will also participate in Egypt's 1973 war anniversary celebrations.

SPLA High Command Issues Statement on 'Coup'

EA021917 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Oct 85

["Text" of Sudanese People's Liberation Army) High Command statement "released here today" on the 25-26 September "alleged" coup]

[Text] Here now is the full text of the statement released here today by the SPLA High Command in refutation of claims by the government in Khartoum that Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] leader and Yusuf (Kuwa), a member of the SPLA-SPLM, were involved in the alleged coup of the 25th and 26th of September.

The SPLA High Command welcomes and applauds the patriotic stand taken by the Transitional High Executive Council, the Trade Unions Alliance and the Southern Sudanese Politicians Association, the SSPA, against the racially based and motivated statement made by 'Uthman 'Abdallah, the Transitional Military Council's [TMC] minister of defense, and Dr al-Juzuli Daf'allah, the TMC's prime minister, and appeals to all patriotic forces to add their voices of protest against this unfortunate attempt to fan up racial and ethnic tensions among the Sudanese people by a government that purports to be national.

What happened in Khartoum on the 25th and 26th of September 1985 was not a coup. It was a mutiny by some units of the Army that had been ordered to go and fight against the SPLA in the south at a time when the SPLA was asking for dialogue. Elements of these unit refused and mutinied against the TMC's refusal of dialogue. And since there was no coup, and only mutiny within Siwar al-Dhahab's Army, the SPLA High Command denies [as heard] the immediate release of all civilian detainees because they had nothing to do with the mutiny in the Army.

The SPLA High Command points out that this unwarranted arrest of civilian politicians is a serious blow to the popular gains of the 6th April and against liberal democracy. All patriotic political forces must not keep quiet on these arrests because the process of the erosion of liberal democracy will surely be the end result. The fact is that the TMC, Dr al-Juzuli Daf'allah, and Dr Hassan al-Turabi, do not want real dialogue under the conditions laid down by the SPLA-SPLM. In the letter to Dr al-Juzuli, the TMC is telling the Sudanese people the incredible story that the letter is still in Nasir because the SPLA has besieged Nasir. This is a blatant lie. How does the TMC (?aid) its brigade-size force in Nasir if Nasir is completely cut off?

The truth is that the TMC has already taken the letter to Khartoum and refuses to reveal its contents. We urge all the political forces to get a true copy of the letter from the TMC so that the nation starts discussing dialogue instead of being diverted by the TMC's racial agitation. The SPLA High Command dismisses as absurd and a shallow fabrication, the TMC's allegations that Col Dr John Garang, Yusuf (Kuwa) and Yaqub Ismail, masterminded their so-called racial coup. The truth is that these three people were thousands of miles from each other during the whole month of September and are still so up to now.

The two prominent Nubah, who are senior members of the SPLA, are Yusuf (Kuwa) and Daniel Kodi. One of them was in a sisterly neighboring Arab country as a member of an official SPLA delegation that had gone there to appeal to the leadership of that Arab country to use its good offices to prevail on the TMC to accept a real dialogue in place of its propaganda negotiations on what it calls the problem of the southern Sudan. That he was in that Arab country can be independently checked by the political forces. The other Nubah member was and is still outside Africa on another SPLA mission. This can also be independently verified.

Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, the SPLA-SPLM leader, has been and is still in Upper Nile war front for the last 6 weeks. This can also be independently verified by asking Sudanese journalists and politicians who waited in a foreign capital to talk with him during September.

As for Yaqub Ismail, he is not a member of the SPLA-SPLM, and the movement have not met him since last year and does not know his whereabouts. This fact can also be independently verified. From these facts Col Dr John Garang, Yusuf (Kuwa) and Yaqub Ismail, could not possibly have been in a foreign capital waiting to fly into Khartoum as the TMC claims. This is a very dangerous lie fabricated by the TMC to mobilize support for itself along racial lines.

We ask the Sudanese political forces to investigate and verify SPLA's statement and to prove for themselves that the alleged coup of the 25th and 26th of September is a fat TMC fabrication, and therefore to prove for themselves that what happened was a mutiny of soldiers who did not want to come and fight the SPLA.

Again the SPLA High Command reiterates its readiness for real dialogue and ask the Sudanese political forces not to allow themselves to be diverted by the TMC's racial appeals, and instead to study SPLA's conditions for real dialogue.

Radio SPLA Denies Involvement in Coup Attempt

EA011631 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Atem Yak commentary: "Traditional Views on Sudan's Problems Pose Danger to the Unity of the People"]

[Text] A transitional period which follows an overthrow of a bad regime is expected to heal most of the wounds inflicted on the nation by the ousted system. This was the feeling in most Sudanese after the masses succeeded to bring down the unpredictable Numayri and his system in April this year. To those who are not sure of the nature and intentions of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], the way things have turned out in our country during the last 3 months is surprising and disappointing. Instead of acting as a neutral body, an honest worker between various contending views, the TMC has not only taken sides, but is actively adding more injuries to the people and additional confusion to the myriad of political, social, and economic difficulties facing our country.

Instead of creating conducive atmosphere in which the future of the country could be discussed by all shades of political opinion on the Sudanese political scene, the TMC has opted for a military solution. It has hired individuals, organizations, and journalists to do the dirty job of abusive campaign against those who are interested in solving the problems of the country. The public, which should be educated about the problems of rule so that they can form their objectives and free opinions, are being fed with lies by the TMC via some writers whose interest is sectarian and not national. The poison from the pens of these hirelings of the TMC has built an immense hatred among the people in such a way that others are being forced to ask themselves whether there is a class of the Sudanese which is the true protector of the national unity. The TMC and its sympathisers had almost run out of steam in their propagation of racial and religious hatred among the Sudanese people until they found excuse in last week's attempted coup by members of Sudan Armed Forces.

As organized and carried out by officers and men of the national Army, the unsuccessful coup was national, no matter what judgment people could make out of its motives and so forth. But the officialdom, which insults the intelligence of every Sudanese, has turned this recent event into an issue in which all imaginable but contradictory tales have been said and written. It was racist, the coup has been officially described, and the alleged players of this supposedly racist conspiracy are named, thus putting at risk the rest of the other innocent Sudanese who happen to hail from the areas of origin of the persons allegedly involved in the coup.

When the Sudanese people especially in Khartoum behaved decently by refusing to be dragged into the blood-bath expected to result from the official incitement, another tale was added. The Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] and some unnamed foreign powers were behind the foiled coup, it has been claimed.

It is a well-known ploy that when a government is in a fix with its domestic problems, conspiracy theories are put up and spread to whip up patriotism in the ordinary citizen. All these allegations are fiction, pure and simple. The SPLA-SPLM has been and is still expecting the response from the Sudanese political forces to the high command's ideas about how a peaceful solution could be found to the problems of the Sudan. It is absurd for anyone to think that those views of the movement to the prime minister could be forwarded while the movement was plotting a coup. Those who entertain such ideas question the sincerity of the movement in its effort to find peaceful solution to the problems of rule in our country.

In spite of the attempts of the TMC to use those who do not care about the peace of the country to create further complications, we in the SPLA-SPLM are confident that the masses will not accept to be sacrificed on the altar of the few who want wrong solutions to problems which will affect the future of the Sudan. In this respect, one would register appreciation and admiration of the Sudanese, particularly the intellectuals in the [Trades Union]Alliance, who are now being called by the agents of the TMC all sorts of names, because of being level-headed and devoted to the bright future of our country arrived at by rational methods and respect for the rights and views of all the Sudanese.

In spite of all the dirty games played by the TMC, the SPLA-SPLM will not depart from its goals and desire to reach a satisfactory peaceful settlement to the problems that plague the Sudanese nation whose true unity is possible if goodwill and courage to admit the truth prevail and those who are interested in reaching an understanding with the SPLA-SPLM.

Nuba Front Condemns Recent Coup Attempt

JN021106 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Al-Ubayyid - Western Sudan, Oct. 2. (SUNA) — The Nuba Mountains Front yesterday issued a statement to the Sudanese people condemning the recent plotting in Khartoum and those who took part in its execution.

The statement described the few Nuba nountains citizens who took part in the plotting as [word indistinct] of illusion by a backward and feeble leadership which was rejected and discarded by the area honest sons since the first day of April 6 upheaval.

The statement reaffirmed adherence of the front to national unity and the existing democratic regime.

It also condemned resort to political violence and incitement of tribal ethnic and religious trends and supported democratic dialogue for solving national issues.

The statement said the Nuba Mountains Front who is a member of the National Alliance reaffirms its siding with the parties and trade unions who agreed upon the alliance charter.

Islamic Brotherhood Head Proposes Federation

NC020950 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 2 (AFP) — The leader of the Moslem fundamentalist Islamic Brotherhood in Sudan, Hasan al-Turabi, has urged the re-installation of a federation to solve the anti-Moslem rebel insurrection in southern Sudan.

Mr. al-Turabi was speaking to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday in the wake of an abortive coup in Khartoum last week organised by southern rebels.

Defence Minister General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad announced earlier this week that 163 people had been arrested after the coup attempt, including 50 soldiers who mutinied in barracks at Khartoum and its twin city of Omdurman.

Mr. al-Turabi, who leads the National Islamic Front Party formed after the coup that toppled President Ja'far Numayri last April, urged "a federation which is a further degree of decentralisation".

A degree of autonomy was given to the southern region of the country by the Addis Ababa Accord of 1972, but cancelled by President Numayri in 1983.

The Islamic Front believes an extension of this autonomy plan would be reasonable to solve the country's problems. It also claims to be the only party in Sudan to support general elections.

Mr al-Turabi criticised Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) which is fighting for autonomy in non-Moslem southern Sudan, for "staying away (from Khartoum) after the revolution" last April.

The Islamic Front leader suggested that Col. Garang did so either because of "intransigence" or because "the Ethiopians would not let him go because they want to keep him for their own ends".

He said Addis Ababa would never allow any solution to the problem of southern Sudan as long as the Ethiopian Government was being fought by secessionist rebels in Eritrea.

Mr. al-Turabi added that the base of support for Col. Garang in the south was narrow, and that even members of the colonel's own Dinka tribe were distancing themselves from him because of his close links with Ethiopia.

Mr. al-Turabi added that he suspected Col. Garang of not having completely broken his links with Libya, which he added was forming revolutionary committees in Khartoum.

He dismissed objections in the animist and Christian south against the imposition of Sharia (Islamic law) as exaggerated. He said unpopular aspects of the law, such as the ban on alcohol, could be negotiated.

But he urged that the severing of the hands of thieves, a measure that has been suspended since the April coup, be reinstated to fight rising crime in Khartoum.

Mr. al-Turabi was largely responsible for getting President Numayri to impose Islamic law in 1983. He was imprisoned in March when Mr. Numayri repulsed the Islamic Brotherhood, then freed after the April coup.

TUNISIA

Demonstrators Protest U.S. 'Complicity' in Raid

LD021319 Kuwait KUNA in English 1215 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, Oct 2 (KUNA) — Demonstrations were staged today in the capital and the city of Qabis in protest of the American complicity in the Israeli raid on Tunisia yesterday.

An eyewitness told KUNA that about four thousand persons participated in the demonstration at Qabis.

Security forces dispersed the two demonstrations in a peaceful manner, the eyewitness reported.

Leaders Continue Reaction to Israeli Raid

Change Urged in U.S. Position

LD022358 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The treacherous Israeli aggression on Tunisian territory the day before yesterday occupied the attention of the Tunisian public headed by President Habib Bourguiba who yesterday evening [2 October] summoned the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Peter Sabastian, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Habib Bourguiba Jr. (Mansour), and Mahmoud, the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The grand combatant expressed to the American ambassador his deep regret and great astonishment at the American attitude toward the flagrant Israeli aggression against the Tunisian Republic. He also expressed his concern and surprise at the role the United States might have played in the Israeli aircraft operation.

Following elucidations by the American ambassador and after reading the message addressed to his excellency from the American President, Reagan, on America's attitude toward the operation and his denial of any U.S. participation or previous knowledge in regard to the operation, the grand combatant affirmed most vehemently that the United States should change its unexpected negative position toward this aggression, particularly as its position is contrary to law and international ethics and is incompatible with the state of relations between Tunisia and the United States.

The American ambassador made a statement in which he said: I have had the honor of meeting with the president of the Republic who expressed to me his profound concern over the new developments in Tunisia. I have conveyed to him a message from President Reagan in addition to some elucidations which I conveyed to President Bourguiba.

Es-Sebsi Denounces Raid at UN

LD022020 Kuwait KUNA in English 1707 GMT 2 Oct 85

[By Margo Nakhul]

[Excerpt] United Nations, Oct 2 (KUNA) — The Security Council met Wednesday in urgent session to take up the Israeli destruction of the PLO headquarters in Tunis, an act Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi described as "state terrorism."

"Nothing justifies this terrorist act committed by a member state of this organisation against another member state, Tunisia, which, as on many other occasions, has condemned terrorism unequivocally in whatever form it appears and from whatever source," Es-Sebsi said.

Es-Sebsi called on those countries that have denounced terrorism to combine their efforts and adopt adequate measures against the Jewish state.

He said that any kind of justification or complacency for this act would only encourage aggression and that Tunisia regards the Israeli raid as an: enemy act from which it would draw the proper conclusions.

This action, Es-Sebsi said, was all the more condemnable, as it undermines current peace (?efforts) aimed at settling the Palestinian issue on the basis of the principles of the charter and U.N. resolutions.

He called on the council to condemn Israel for the raid and insist that the cost of all damages caused by the attack be borne by Israel. Tunisia also demanded, he said, that the council affirms its will to prevent a recurrence of such acts of terrorism committed by a state member of the U.N.

Bourguiba Cables OAU Head

LD021547 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Following Israel's characteristic aggression against Tunisian territory, President Habib Bourguiba sent a telegram to President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, current chairman of the OAU, informing him about the circumstances of this aggression and the measures Tunisia intends to take as a result.

In this respect, President Bourguiba asked President Diouf to inform the member-countries so that they can discuss with great interest the grave situation resulting from the aggression hatched and carried out by Israel against the sovereignty of Tunisia, and so that our organization may strongly condemn this open aggression and express full solidarity with Tunisia.

For his part, Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali sent a telegram on the same lines to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in his capacity as chairman of Nonaligned Movement.

Likewise, Beji Caid es-Sebsi sent similar telegrams to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, and Sharif Pirzada, secretary general of the Islamic Conference organization.

Morocco's Karim Lamrani States Support Over Raid

LD021148 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received Moroccan Prime Minister Karim Lamrani in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Mahmoud Skhiri, and Mahmoud Mestiri.

After the meeting the Moroccan prime minister made the following statement: I have called on President Habib Bourguiba under instructions from King Hassan II after yesterday's Israeli attack against Tunisia. I have conveyed to his excellency the sympathy of Morocco and its denunciation of this aggression, which is a type of international terrorism.

Prime Minister Notes Rapprochement With Egypt

LD031353 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 3 Oct (KUNA) — Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and minister of the interior, has said in a press interview published here today that "the beginning of cooperation has been recorded between Tunisia and Egypt due to their being subjected to Libyan aggressions."

In an interview published by the independent *AL-SABAH*, he further says: "The states that are the targets of these aggressions are many, and include Algeria, Niger, and others."

Mzali also stressed that Iraqi and Palestinian solidarity with Tunisia has become real and its signs will appear soon." [quotation marks as received]

In answer to a question on whether there is coordination or exchange of information between Egypt and Tunisia, Mzali said: "Yes, rapprochement has begun and the reasons for this are Libya's positions."

WESTERN SAHARA

Indian Recognition Termed 'Resounding Victory'

LD021748 Algiers APS in English 1126 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 02 Oct 85 (APS) — The Sahara people won on Tuesday a resounding diplomatic victory with the recognition of the SDAR by India.

This victory is the logical outcome of the principled position of India, mainstay of the non-alignment, which has always rejected the absurd theses of the expansionist Moroccan regime which has continually trampled the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence, a pivotal principle of India's foreign policy.

We can only be satisfied with India's stand vis-a-vis the Moroccan Saharan conflict, all the more that Rabat went to great lengths over the past few months in order to distort the genuine meaning of the Sahara people patriotic struggle.

This attempt was of no avail because of the clear positions the Indian people and government towards the causes of liberation.

The Indian people which waged a long and painful struggle against English colonialism could not remain insensible to the Saharan people's struggle, similarly, they cannot be indifferent to the fight of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa to mention only the causes to which New Delhi lends forceful support.

For their part, the Saharan people and government voice satisfaction over the Indian Government's decision which they describe as a concrete act of solidarity with their struggle.

The recognition of the SDAR by India shows if need be, that there can be no just and lasting solution to the Western Sahara conflict without the observance of the unalienable right of the Saharan people to independence, in conformity with the peace plan advocated by the OAU in its Resolution 104, consecrated by the U.N. and the Non-aligned Movement.

At a time when India lends unflinching support to the Saharan cause observers note with surprise the position of Spain which goes against the current international tide or basic interests. Spain which is responsible for the situation lived through by the Saharan people should ponder over the iniquity of its treacherous position towards the Saharan people.

SOMALIA

Israeli Air Raid Against Tunisia Condemned

EA022225 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance Colonel Mohamad Omar Jess said today that Somalia condemns the barbaric attack by Israel against the sovereign state of Tunisia. The minister stated that the Israeli air raid against Tunisia not only contravenes international law, but is an act of terrorism and sabotage to the current Middle East peace initiatives, and will set a dangerous precedent if allowed to continue unchecked. Col Mohamad Omar Jess, the minister of information and national guidance, further said the provocative Israeli attack will never deter the just cause of the Palestinian people for their rights.

TANZANIA

President Nyerere Visits, Holds Talks in Cuba

For reportage on the 29 September - 2 October visit to Cuba by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, including a welcoming banquet and his talks on bilateral relations, see the Cuba section of the 1 October Latin America *DAILY REPORT*, and subsequent issues.

UGANDA

Investigation on Military 'Indiscipline' Ordered

EA022243 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT
2 Oct 85

[Text] The Military Council has ordered immediate investigations of reported incidents of indiscipline in some areas of the country by men in iniform. An announcement issued in Kampala today said the council had discussed with great concern reports of indiscipline by men in uniform and pledged to take action on any culprit as prescribed by the law.

At the same time a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense has assured the public that everything is being done to open public roads being blocked by the National Resistance Army, NRA, of Mr Yoweri Museveni.

NRA's Museveni Directing Rebel Offensive

EA022052 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Newspaper reports from Kampala say the Ugandan rebel leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni, is directing a rebel offensive in Uganda. Mr Museveni, leader of Uganda's main rebel group, the National Resistance Army [NRA] has been absent from peace talks with the new military rulers in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi.

According to the reports, Mr Museveni last Monday inspected a large detachment of his troops at Msaaka, Uganda's third largest town, 130 km south-west of Kampala, which was reported to have fallen to the rebels. The rebel leader, a former defense minister, has not taken part in the current, third, round of the talks which are seeking a formula to end more than two decades of bloodshed in Uganda.

The reports said the NRA yesterday raided a state-owned commerical bank and a branch of the Libyan-Arab bank in Masaka, making away with some 375,000 shillings.

Meanwhile the head of the Interantional Committee of the Red Cross delegation in Kampala, Mr Francois (Muti), has expressed concern about the plight of thousands of civilians displaced by the fighting in wide areas of Uganda.

Paper Reports Resistance Attacks, Actions

EA031114 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
3 Oct 85 p 1

[*DAILY NATION* correspondent: "Ten Killed as Bus Hits Mine"]

[Text] Kampala, Wednesday -- Over 10 people were killed and many others seriously injured yesterday when a bus packed with passengers hit a landmine on the Hoima-Masindi road, about 186 miles west of here. A Christian missionary travelling from the area said here this afternoon there had been clashes in the area between the government army and Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas. He described the local conditions as hard and tense. Government soldiers known as the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) had been sent to the area and were apparently moving in two prongs toward Fort Portal, farther south-west.

This area is reputed to be the headquarters of the NRA. But he said the guerrillas kept making intermittent hit-and-run attacks on government troops. There was a critical shortage of fuel (both petrol and paraffin) and such essential commodities as sugar and salt were in very short supply, he said. There was no medicine and the government hospital at Masindi was closed, he added. The 5th Commandment has apparently been forgotten, lamented the cleric as he reported to his superiors in Kampala.

In another development, Catholic Church leaders today despatched a truck to evacuate people from the Kasaana parish, some 35 miles north of Kampala, in Luwero District. The place has become quite unsafe because of the fighting between the army and the guerrillas. Two white priests belonging to the Vorona congregation and six nuns late last week walked long distances fleeing another mission at Kasaala, nine miles farther north, after armed men in army uniform threatened to kill them. Although the eight have since reached safety in Kampala, seven schoolgirls abducted by the attackers have not been heard of again.

Since the apparent collapse four weeks ago of an informal ceasefire between the UNLA and the NRA, trouble has been spreading fast around the country.

It is unclear, for instance, what is happening in the town of Mityana, 45 miles west of Kampala in Mpigi District. The government army was reported to have driven away occupying NRA guerrillas 10 days ago.

Lots of ordinary people are reported to have been killed in clashes in the last couple of days, and many truck-loads of looted property have been seen driving toward Kampala since last week.

Now unconfirmed reports say the NRA have occupied the town once again. Certainly, no civilian has been able to travel to or from Mityana for some time now. Church leaders I spoke to today said they did not know what is happening to their colleagues there.

Meanwhile, *MUNNO* newspaper reported today that Mr Museveni had been seen on Tuesday in Masaka town, 80 miles south-west of here, which the guerrillas captured last Thursday.

The Catholic Church-backed daily also reported that the NRA fighters had robbed the Libyan Arab Uganda Bank branch in the town of 15 million shillings and taken 50,000 shillings from another bank branch.

The guerrillas had taken a truck-load of tyres from a store belonging to a co-operative union, the paper said. In all cases, the guerrillas had signed receipts and promised to pay some day. But someone claiming to be an NRA member denied this morning that Mr Museveni had been in Masaka at all.

About three weeks ago the NRA admitted that they had confiscated 400 million shillings from a Central Bank branch at Kabale, 265 miles south-west of here.

Meanwhile, contact with Masaka became more difficult today when virtually all phone numbers in the town suddenly went dead.

CHAD

MRP Paper Says Habre 'Precipitating' War

AB021526 Paris AFP in French 1429 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Oct (AFP) -- *L'ENTINCELLE*, the information organ of the Revolutionary Movement of the Chadian People (MRP), headed by Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue, has revealed in its September-October issue that the Ndjamena regime is engaged now in "unprecedented military preparations" with a view to launching an offensive in the north of Chad. The MRP bulletin further says that "Mr Habre would like to precipitate things because for him, the reunification of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] led by Goukouni Oueddei constitutes a true time bomb that could knell the end of his regime."

In "precipitating things," *L'ETINCELLE* continues, "Hissein Habre would like to outrun his opponents, who would thus lack the time to get ready." *L'ETINCELLE* believes that Ndjamena's choice of a military solution (made at the last meeting of the Central Committee of the ruling National Union for Independence and Revolution, UNIR) to the Chadian conflict "runs fundamentally counter to OAU principles."

In conclusion, *L'ETINCELLE* writes: "At a time when reason dictates to Chadians a peaceful solution to the crisis they have gone through for 2 decades, Hissein Habre, through that decision, will again destroy the fragile basis for an agreement, which the Congolese Government laid in October 1984 and again in August 1985."

Opposition Faction Denounces Libyan 'Ambitions'

AB021825 Paris AFP in French 1618 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct (AFP) -- In Paris yesterday a faction of the Chadian opposition denounced the "Libyan ambitions over Chad" as well as the recruitment "in some African countries" of Chadians who are then sent to Libya. More than 6,000 Libyan soldiers are occupying northern Chad, the communique from the Committee for Action and Coordination- Democratic and Revolutionary Council (CAC-CDR) said.

In these regions, the communique further said, Libyan identity cards were being issued to all Chadians living there and soldiers continue to be recruited for a so-called struggle that has nothing to do with the national cause. It is difficult not to believe that the old slave markets, which were located in Benin in the olden days, are now being transformed in this, the 20th Century, into places of recruitment of Chadians for cannon fodder. They are deceived and discreetly sent to Libya in large numbers from some neighboring countries, the communique said, and with an almost compromising silence from all friendly countries that pretend to be helping us to bring peace to Chad and safeguard our territorial integrity.

The CAC-CDR, on the other hand, expresses satisfaction with the policy of negotiations among Chadians that has been initiated by Ndjamena, but at the same time, the committee deplores the fact that this policy emphasizes individuals joining the government forces. The Ndjamena regime, the communique said, should persue its action so that it would be a decisive factor to bring true peace to the whole territory. It is true that we appreciate the attempt to bring Chadians together and to initiate the policy of negotiation but, the communique adds, this policy, which encourages individual rallying instead of trying to deal with the problem in its essence with the various organizations open to dialogue, will not promote a sincere and lasting reconciliation between Chadians.

Finally, the CAC-CDR communique stated that the "crumbling" and "isolation" that the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] is suffering will lead to its demise, which even those who believe they belong to the GUNT will not regret.

ZAIRE

Senegal's Diouf Arrives, Comments on Relations

AB021637 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] As scheduled, the president of Senegal arrived in Kinshasa today, Tuesday [1 October]. Mr Abdou Diouf, who is being accompanied by his wife and an important delegation, is making a stopover in Kinshasa en route to the Frontline States. He was greeted upon his arrival by the guide, Mobutu Sese Seko, who personally led the welcome committee.

The Senegalese president said Kinshasa was not chosen by chance. This is a proof that there is a perfect love between Kinshasa and Dakar. It is to pursue the fruitful dialogue begun in Dakar for the future of our bilateral relations, Africa, and the world, the current OAU chairman said. He strongly condemned Pretoria's shameful policy. But President Abdou Diouf is very optimistic over the outcome of the struggle, which will be the collapse of apartheid. He strongly believes that Zaire will return to its seat at the OAU, where it has a very big role to play, thanks to its president [passage indistinct].

ANGOLA

Hungarian President's State Visit Concludes

Speaks at Reception

MB301551 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Politburo, at a reception in his honor in Luanda on 27 September — recorded in Hungarian fading into superimposed Portuguese translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, dear Angolan friends, dear comrades, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos personally for this distinguished invitation which has allowed me to visit your beautiful country as the head of a Hungarian party and state delegation. We were very impressed with the warm and friendly welcome that you, comrade, have offered us. I take this opportunity to convey through you, comrades, to the friendly angolan people our warm greetings and best wishes from the MSZMP Central Committee, from the Presidential Council, from the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and from the Hungarian people. I thank you from the bottom of my heart, dear comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for your warm words about the friendship and cooperation ties between our peoples, countries, and parties.

Dear comrades, we are visiting your country with the sincere intention and objective of strengthening the friendship between our peoples and making our cooperation even more fruitful. During today's talks, we exchanged information on the social and economic development in our countries and we discussed the international situation. We also examined our bilateral relations and ways to improve them. I am sure that my talks with Comrade Dos Santos, as well as those between members of my delegation and their Angolan counterparts, will contribute greatly to expanding our cooperation and strengthening our traditional friendship.

Dear friends, in a few weeks you will celebrate an important event in the history of the Angolan people. As a result of your lengthy struggle for national independence from the Portuguese settlers, your country gained its freedom on 11 November 1975. On that day, the People's Republic of Angola was born and under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, your country set out on the road to national dignity and social change. The Hungarian people know and value the successes achieved by the People's Republic of Angola in the last 10 years under extremely difficult internal and external conditions in the political, economic, and military struggle against international imperialism and its ally, the South African regime, as well as against its lackeys inside the country. The second MPLA-Labor Party Congress to be held this December, will be an excellent opportunity to evaluate what has already been accomplished and to establish guidelines for social and economic development in the next 5 years. We know that it is not easy to erase the heavy colonial heritage nor to achieve a solution to the social, economic, and political problems you face. To achieve progress, you must make great efforts and be determined and consistent in your political work. We are convinced that through the application of socialist principles to the problems of your country, the MPLA-Labor Party will lead the Angolan people to further successes.

Esteemed comrades, our people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], are building socialism in unity and harmony. This year has been marked with a number of events in the internal arena. We held the 13th MSZMP congress, followed by parliamentary and municipal elections. All our people followed these elections with interest as well as the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our motherland.

Our party's 13th congress analyzed our development and established a program for the coming years. The overwhelming majority of our nation agreed with this program, as reflected in the results of the parliamentary and municipal elections held in June. To implement the decisions of the congress, we need the cooperation of our society. Our party and government dedicate their interest to the development of our national economy. We are making efforts to maintain a good political atmosphere in the country, to strengthen the national unity, and to spread national democracy.

To solve our problems, we rely on our country's resources and the solidarity of the socialist countries. We will struggle jointly with progressive and anti-imperialist forces all over the world for the preservation of world peace, for the total annihilation of the colonial system, and for an international economic order based on equality of rights.

Dear Angolan friends, our construction of socialism is linked with international events. We are very concerned about the latest attacks on the detente policy and imperialist intentions to intensify the arms race within the framework of the international relations. The imperialists are continuing with their subversive actions and hope to stop the detente policy, a policy that is favorable to all the world's peoples and set forth in the Helsinki treaty, which is now 10 years old. The imperialists also want to upset the world military balance with the militarization of the outer space, which raises a potentially great danger. Our party and government, aware that a policy of peaceful coexistence is in the interests of all peoples and one to which there is no rational alternative, will actively contribute, along with the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, to the campaign for nuclear disarmament. That is why we hailed the agreement on the Soviet-American summit. International imperialism uses all the means that the neocolonialism has in its arsenal to stop the historic changes that have occurred on the African Continent as a result of the victory of the Angolan, Mozambican, Ethiopian, and Zimbabwean peoples and of the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples. This imperialist policy, which in reality threatens world peace, is supported and implemented in Africa by the South African racist regime, which completely ignores the condemnation of international public. This policy deprives the majority South African black population of their rights and, through economic blackmail, political pressure, and military aggression, tries to subdue the neighboring countries, especially Angola, in a clear defiance of the UN resolutions for this region;

namely, the ones concerning Namibia's occupation. Our party, government, and people condemn the policy of the South Africa Government and defend the need for efficient international action against the racist regime. We express our solidarity with the forces fighting apartheid and with SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people which is leading the struggle to gain independence. We express our solidarity with the Angolan people in their struggle to strengthen their national independence and for the prosperity of their people and peace in the region. Dear comrades, the friendship between our peoples was consolidated at a time when the Angolan people were struggling to end the Portuguese colonial system. Despite the great geographical distance, the similarity of our fundamental objectives and efforts draws us closer. Despite the differences taht are part of our different situations and pasts, we are united by socialist principles and by the daily struggle for peace and progress of mankind. The cooperation between our countries, peoples, and parties was increased and deepened in all fields of life in the 10 years since your independence, especially since the time that you, comrade president, led a party and state delegation to Hungary in 1981. The cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the MSZMP, as well as the state contacts at highest level held regularly, have played an important role in this process. We are convinced that on this basis, we will continue to strengthen our friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and of world peace.

Our delegation arrived in your beautiful country with this honorable mission. I raise my glass to make a toast in honor of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the heroic Angolan people, to the MPLA-Labor Party, to the MSZMP, to the strengthening of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Angola, to the friendship and cooperation between our peoples, and to the health of all our dear Angolan friends who are present here.

Comments on South Africa

MB300944 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Pal Laconczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who arrived in Luanda yesterday afternoon for a 4-day official visit, has started today's program with a visit to the People's Palance where the remains of the late president, Dr Agostinho Neto, the immortal guide of our revolution, lay. The Hungarian president, accompanied by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, and members of his delegation laid a wreath on the tomb of the late President Neto and remained silent for 1 minute in respect and honor to the memory of the late Angolan statesman.

After the visit to the People's Palace, Pal Loconczi visited the ENACMA [expansion unknown] enterprise in the Viana municipality, which manufactures chassis for urban and inter-urban buses. Hungarian technicians from the Icaros Enterprise work in that Angolan enterprise manufacturing Icaros buses. The Hungarian president, accompanied by the president of the People's Republic of Angola, visited that factory and at the end of his visit he met the enterprise's workers. On the occasion, Pal Loconczi addressed those present on the state of relations between his country and the People's Republic of Angola. On the international situation, President Loconczi spoke about the sensitive situation in Southern Africa, and he then reiterated his government's points of view on this issue.

[Begin Loconczi recording fading into Portuguese] Today southern Africa is one of the areas of tension in the world, a hot spot, a so-called world hot spot. The source of the tension is very well known: the Pretoria regime which is defending to the extreme the privileges of the white minority — the discrimination, and the apartheid policy. This in turn, has promoted the struggle of the South African masses who are opposed to this racist policy. The Hungarian People's Republic continues to support without reservation the struggle against the apartheid policy of South Africa, as well as the struggle of the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people — SWAPO — which is tenaciously fighting for the independence of its people. We know that the Angolan people suffered a lot from the South African aggression. Since its independence, Angola has been the constant target of attacks by that racist administration. The Pretoria regime is financing and supporting by every means the UNITA counterrevolutionary bands. We once again give assurances of our active solidarity with the Angolan people in their work and struggle.

Esteemed Comrades: We are on the eve of your national day celebration — the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola. Allow me to express on this occasion, on behalf of my party, governemnt and working people, our best wishes and hope that the future generations will achieve happiness and peaceful prosperity, instead of war and suffering. We wish from our heart, the developemnt of Angola and the happiness of its people. Long live the People's Republic of Angola! Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! Long live the friendship and cooperation between Hungarian and Angolan peoples! Long live socialism and peace! [end recording]

Meets Hungarian Community

MB301550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who has been visiting Angola since last week, yesterday had a friendly lunch with his compatriots in the Hungarian Embassy in Luanda. On that occasion, Pal-Losonczi, some diplomats, and the Hungarian workers in Angola discussed issues related with the visit of the Hungarian head of state to Angola and with the Angola-hungary relations. Hungary's political and social activities, some issues which continue to affect the international situation, and the activity of the Hungarian community in Angola were also discussed.

Communique Issued

MB301731 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Joint communique read by Afonso van Dunem, Angolan minister of external relations, on the visit to Angola by the party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic issued in Luanda on 30 September — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP[Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Politburo president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is leading a party and government delegation, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola 27-30 September.

During his visit to the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Pal Losonczi laid a wreath at the grave of Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution and founder of the nation of the MPLA-Labor Party. He visited the museum of the armed forces, the 10 and 25 December buildings, and he held a rally with the workers of (Tese) enterprise in a friendly atmosphere, where he was able to observe the consistency of the work performed by Angolan workers in the struggle for social, economic, and cultural development.

During Comrade Pal Losonczi's visit to the People's Republic of Angola, talks were held between the Angolan party and government delegation led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Pal Losonczi. The talks were held in a spirit of friendship and understanding. The two sides exchanged views on the activities of the MPLA-Labor Party and the MSZMP, as well as on the domestic situation within their respective countries. Possibilities for furthering Angolan-Hungarian relations were also reviewed, and the two delegations exchanged views on current burning issues, particularly the prevailing situation in southern Africa.

Representing the Angolan delegation at the talks were Comrades Evaristo Domingos, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of agriculture and forestry; Henrique de Carvalho Santos, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of industry; Afonso van Dunem, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of external affairs; Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minsiter of planning; Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto, minister of health; Carlos Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; Henriques da Silva, deputy minister of planning; Antonio Roxo, deputy minister of agriculture; Eduardo Paulo Bonga, deputy minister of transport; Adelino Filipe Galvao Branco, deputy minister of industry; Franca van Dunem, deputy minister of external relations; and Antonio da Silva Inacio, deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola. The Hungarian delegation included Dr Miklos Villanyi, state secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; Dr Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade; Dr Otto Horvath, deputy minister of health; (Janos Melles), deputy minister [word indistinct] of information and the Council of Ministers; Dr Andras Gulyas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the People's Republic of Angola; and (Imre Becker), director general of [word indistinct].

During the talks, the two delegations verified that they share similar viewpoints with regard to interntional politics and cooperation between the two parties and governments.

Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP's politburo and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peole's Republic, praised the gains achieved by the Angolan people guided by the MPLA-Labor Party in the past 10 years under totally unjust internal and external conditions. The Angolan people defended their independence, preserved the country's territorial integrity, and overcome the legacy of the colonial system under these conditions.

Comrade Pal Losonczi assured that the Hungarian People's Republic supports the efforts made by the Angolan people, who are the victims of the armed aggression of the South African racist regime, and expressed his support for the diplomatic actions carried out by the People's Republic of Angola with view to securing the military disengagement and total withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan teritory and the cessation of South African support for the puppet armed gangs.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his admiration and recognition of the results obtained by the Hungarian people in the construction of a developed socialist society, as well as international activity of the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The two heads of state expressed satisfaction with relations between the People's Republic of Angola, and the Hungarian People's Republic, which are developing favorably for the good of peace and social progress based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They stressed the importance of cooperation between the MSZMP and the MPLA-Labor party, and the role they play in strengthening bilateral relations and friendship between the two peoples. They also reaffirmed the existence of new possibilities to strengthen economic relations and technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation based on the principle of mutual advantage.

When they examined the current international issues, the two presidents expressed concern over the worsening of the situation, which is caused by reactionary imperialist circle trying to secure military supremacy, intensify the arms race, and implement their space militarization plans. The two heads of state stressed that there are ways to reduce tension and regain mutual trust for the good of international peace and security. They expressed the hope that the USSR-U.S. talks on armaments to be held in Geneva, as well as [words indistinct], may contribute positively toward peace and security in the world if success is achieved. They also praised the USSR's initiatives aimed at promoting and consolidating peace. The two presidents reiterated their support for the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO toward the independence of Namibia.

The two presidents stated that the Namibian problem must be resolved in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. They condemned the so-called transition measures introduced by the Pretoria regime, as well as the creation of a puppet government. They condemned South Africa's attempt to link the solution of the Namibian problem to the presence of

Cuban internationalist forces in Angola and they stated that this was an attempt to interfere in Angola's internal affairs.

Comrades Pal Losonczi and Jose Eduardo dos Santos condemned Pretoria's aggressive policy and they expressed support for the application by all countries of [word indistinct] sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. They expressed their solidarity with the South African people and the ANC in their struggle for the elimination of the apartheid system.

President Pal Losonczi expressed Hungary's determination to support the efforts by the People's Republic of Angola to eliminate external threats and defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. He praised the diplomatic activity carried out by the People's Republic of Angola in the international arena and the diversified aid that it has been providing to the just struggle of the liberation movements in southern Africa. President Pal Losonczi stressed the importance of Angola's contribution toward [words indistinct] the Nonaligned Movement, for an improvement of the international situation, and the safeguarding of world peace. He described the recent Luanda nonaligned conference as a very important event.

The two presidents paid special attention to the situation of the African peoples, and expressed profound concern over the enormous political, social, and economic problems facing the African Continent. In this context, they stressed the OAU's irreplaceable role. The two parties agreed that increased European cooperation, as well as easing of the military [words indistinct] in Europe are an important factor in the consolidation of peace and [word indistinct]. They expressed profound concern over the situation in the Middle East and reaffirmed their support for the martyr Palestinian people in their search for their inalienable rights. [passage indistinct]

They reiterated their support for the Republic of Nicaragua's struggle for the defense of its sovereignty and social gains. They condemned [words indistinct] against the Nicaraguan people. They also expressed support for the peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America and the Caribbean through negotiation without external interference. They expressed support for the efforts being made by the Contadora group. Also with regard to the international scene, the two parties stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and, aware of their role, they reiterated their support for the decisions made at the eighth nonaligned ministerial conference, and stressed that the Luanda nonaligned conference was a clear demonstration of the character [words indistinct] struggling against imperialism, colonialism, fascism, apartheid, and Zionism, for the defense of international peace, a proper running of regional councils, and the introduction of a new economic order. During the talks, the two presidents stressed the role and importance of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and the significance of the 40th anniversary of its creation.

The two parties expressed satisfaction over the results of this visit and they expressed the belief that friendship and cooperation ties between the two peoples, parties, and governments, will develop for the good of peace and progress.

Pal Losonczi, the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, conveyed on his behalf and on behalf of his delegation his deepest thanks to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the reception and attention they received during their visit. Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. This invitation was accepted with pleasure. Thank you very much.

Luanda, 30 September 1985

FAPLA Forces Report UNITA Casualty Figures

MB021412 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A total of 64 UNITA bandits were killed by the FAPLA forces stationed in the 7th Military Region in offensive operations launched by our troops last month. A further six armed bandits were captured. This information was disclosed by comrade Alexandrino Silva, deputy provincial commissioner for Benguela Province, in Benguela yesterday.

UNITA Says 4 Helicopters Shot Down, 132 Killed

MB021338 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1215 GMT 02 Oct 85

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] A communique issued by Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Chendovava, chief of General Staff of the UNITA Ramed Forces, reveals the latest significant statistics concerning [words indistinct] Mavinga. The UNITA forces have used anti-aircraft missiles to put four MI-5 helicopters — piloted by Portuguese and Cuban pilots — out of action. A total of 120 FAPLA soldiers and 12 Cubans were killed. A total of 457 FAPLA soldiers and 7 Soviets were wounded. [passage indistinct]

According to the communique, violent fighting is taking place 28 km north of Mavinga. The UNITA forces have suffered 27 dead and 85 wounded. [passage indistinct]

Dos Santos Message to UN Secretary General

MB021346 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Message from Angola President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 30 September]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary General, New York. Excellency: Having as a point of reference the UN Security Council Resolution 567/85 of 19 June which demands that South Africa unconditionally withdraw its military forces from Angolan territory and urges the UN secretary general to follow up the application of the resolution expressing the interest of the Security Council to continue to concern itself with the issue of the continued acts of aggression by the racist South Africa against the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, I have the honor to inform you that the conditions of security in the southeast of Angola continue to worsen dangerously in view of the increasing interference in the internal affairs of Angola and direct involvement of the South African Armed Forces in the aggressive military actions against the Angolan people and their sovereign state.

In addition to the air bombings on 17 September and the introduction of the Buffalo Battalion in military operations against the Angolan forces causing material and human losses as has already been condemned and denounced by the Angolan Government on the occasion, I should like to inform you that an unspecified number of another military force was introduced into the Angolan territory from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia by the racist South African regime. These forces are situated near Mavinga, 250 km from the Namibian border, and have already mounted a number of acts of aggression against our military units with the support of Mirage fighter-bombers making use of the disadvantage that our pilots have in areas far from their own airstrips. The South African forces mounted the following treacherous and criminal attacks when our land armed forces subdued the third and last line of defense of the UNITA puppets near Mavinga:

1. On 28 September, five South African aircraft overflew our forces between 0950 and 1748.

2. On 29 September, two South African aircraft once again overflew at length over our forces' positions.

3. In the dawn of 30 September between 0300 and 0620, a formation of over eight aircraft from the South African air force bombed our positions killing over 50 and wounding dozens of our forces as well as the shooting down of six Angolan supporting helicopters.

What is more, our infantry troops directly clashed with the South African infantry. Your excellency Mr Secretary General, once again Angolan territory has been violated and our people are victims of a ferocious unprovoked aggression. In the areas under occupation and aggression, there is no and there never was a presence of Namibian refugees or SWAPO elements. The facts irrefutably show that the aggression is directed against the Angolan people, their legitimate aspirations, and their state's institutions in flagrant disrespect for the norms of international regulations and the resolutions and charter of the United Nations to which the racist South Africa is also a member.

The People's Republic of Angola is able to make use of its rights as a sovereign state and resort to a greater international assistance which would give to the conflict an extremely dangerous dimension with untold consequences for regional and world peace and security.

I request your excellency to undertake the necessary means and measures to restore the international rule of law and repair the damage caused to the martyred people of Angola. Accordingly, I request an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

With highest consideration, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-LABOR Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

LESOTHO

Jonathan Addresses Parliament on Regional Situation

MB301505 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Lebua Jonathan, today told Parliament that his overwhelming mandate from the people must be used as a solid base from which to build a united and patriotic nation. Dr Janathan made this remark in the National Assembly, when presenting a motion for an address to be presented to his Majesty King Moshoeshoe II.

He said that this was more important these days when the southern African region is expereincing an upheaval, as indigenous majorities in Namibia and South Africa are demanding democratic changes in the countries of their birth. The prime minister said that in this situation, the survival tactics of the status quo are bound to be harsh and can be expected in the near future to affect Lesotho much more severely than they have done so far.

The prime minister extended his gratitude to the Basotho for the united stand they have taken in the face of numerous adversities which have confronted them. Harassment in the form of humiliation and other indignities inflicted by Lesotho's neighbors at the borders, embargoes of goods, threats of repatriation of migrant workers from Lesotho, taken together with the climax of the attacks of Maseru in December 1982, have all been a source of great suffering to the Basotho.

Referring to the problems Lesotho is currently faced with, Dr Jonathan said continuing drought and impending famine, taken together with the world recession in general, the fall of the South African rand and soaring prices of oil which arise our of the political situation in that country complicate the situation even more. The prime minister pointed out that all these trends compel Lesotho to devise urgent and protective measures in all sectors of the economy, but in increasing food production in particular.

At the same time, Lesotho should endeavor to attain self-sufficiency in other commodities for which Lesotho is dependent on South Africa. Dr Jonathan observed that the past Interim National Assembly in its life time enacted over 200 bills which today stand as part of Lesotho laws. Among these laws are the Amnesty Act of 1980, the Land Act of 1979, the National University Act of 1976 the Currency Bill of 1978, the Parliament Act of 1983 and the Electorate Amendments Act of 1984. The prime minister further indicated that [during] the past interim assembly, because of the common stand of its members, the country's political tone was successfully altered and given a new shape in which the majority of the people relinquished political sectionalism in favor of a broader nationalist perception.

The prime minister said there was a need to build bridges that break the isolation imposed on Lesotho by geography. The prime minister said that since the government started to diversify diplomatic relations in keeping with its policy of nonalignment, there were benefits which accrued in addition to those enjoyed as a result of the country's association with traditional friends in the West. Dr Jonathan said it was imperative to strengthen the already beneficial relations with the socialist friends, rather than terminate them as suggested by the opposition parties — who were rejected by the electorate — that they would close socialist ambassies in Lesotho if they ever came to power. He said the policy of nonalignment was correct for developing countries like Lesohto, which need all possible assistance from all people of goodwill, in order to make up for time lost during colonialism. He pointed out that in diversifying diplomatic relations, Lesotho expected mutual respect from friends and would also not allow such relations to influence the country's [word indistinct] a course determined by the Basotho themselves.

Dr Jonathan announced that Sweden had recently opened a diplomatic office in Lesotho under a charge d' affaires. He added that Sweden gave aid to Lesotho not only through bilateral arrangements but aso through regional institutions such as the SADCC.

Continuing with the policy of diversification of relationy, the prime minister said Lesotho would continue to follow the path of peaceful coexistance with her regional neighbors, particularly South Africa. On refugees, he said Lesotho would continue with the tradition of admitting genuine refugees who should abide by the conditions of asylum. He said Lesotho should refuse to be blamed for policies which gave rise to the South African refugees from apartheid.

Speaking on major achievements, Dr Jonathan told Parliament that the completion of Moshoeshoe I Airport was now a reality. He said the airport would be a bridge between Lesotho and the outside world. On the second achievement he mentioned the completion of the satellite and microwave communications system which would also help to break the country's isolation.

The prime minister expressed gratitude to the Basotho for unanimously electing the Basotho National Party to power in all the 60 constituences in the country. He however warned the nation to be vigilant against enemies of the country who had planned massive violence on election dates of 17 September and 18 September, and urged it to speedily report on any suspicious movement in the their areas. He recalled an incident of violence in which a member-designate of Parliament, John Moshape of Putha Kubu, was severely injured in an attack at his home. Before that incident, the home of another member-designate, Mr Julius Malachamela, of Malimong was attacked and 6 people kileld. He called on members of the house to be businesslike and avoid wasting time on querulous matters because they were serving a nation which inherited poverty from colonialism. He said loyal and constructive opposition was welcome. In this regard, he said that he talked to the opposition arties at length that the Basotho nation wanted an opposition to be loyal and constructive.

MOZAMBIQUE

Extracts of War Notebooks Published

MB021848 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 85 p 4

[Excerpt] *Extracts from the notebooks of secretaries of RENAMO leader, Alfonso Dhlakama, captured when Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces overran Renamo headquarters in late August, were made public at a press conference in Maputo earlier this week. BUSINESS DAY* has obtained copies of the extracts. An entry, dated February 7, 1984 — a few weeks before the Nkomati accord was signed and months after South Africa had entered a "gentleman's agreement" with Mozambique — says:

"He (Dhlakama) left for Pretoria at 1500 with the secretary general for talks with the South African generals, at their invitation.

"The meeting with the generals settled the arms supplies: huge for 8 weeks because SA is going to stop giving logistics.

"But only the South African military have this strength, while Pik Botha, the foreign minister is pressuring the South African politicians to abandon RENAMO, he is functioning as if he was a nark for the Soviet Union."

An entry four days later, on February 11, gives dates and venues of South African resupplies to RENAMO.

"The war material that will be carried in these resupplies: 4279 boxes of ammunition ak47 x 1360; 210 boxes ammunition g3 x 1000 b; 1730 ak 47s; 680 boxes m60 shells x 10 shells; 680 boxes m81 shells x 4 shells; 10 boxes anti-car mines x 5 mines; 1112 boxes rpg7 rockets x 6; 820 boxes explosives x 20kg; 31 boxes medicines x 100kg.

"Each resupply will carry 4 m60; 4 m81; 4 m82 and 30 rpg7 and machine guns; 100 pistols with 1000 bullets each will also go to gorongosa."

"Colonel Charles (van Niekerk, of military intelligence) guarantees RENAMO that for all that they sign an agreement with Machel they will continue to send planes now and again.

Survey Shows People Favor Scrapping Nkomati Accord

MB021946 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A survey in Maputo shows that most of the city's resident want the Nkomati Accord scrapped. Maputo newspaper *NOTICIAS* carried out the survey, and it says most people want the government to tear up the agreement in apparent reaction to

South Africa's admissions. The survey shows that Mozambicans feel there is little to gain from the accord.

RENAMO Claims Nkomati Documents Forged

MB021426 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1415 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 2, SAPA — A spokesman for RENAMO in Europe, Mr Jorge Carreia, says the documents which Frelimo claims prove the South African Defence Force assisted RENAMO after the Nkomati Accord, are forgeries, the SABC reported today. Speaking from Lisbon, Mr Correia said there was no question of Frelimo having captured RENAMO documents during the Frelimo attack on RENAMO's Gorongoza headquarters in August this year. This was because RENAMO had known about the attack two months before it was launched. RENAMO therefore had time to remove the documents to a safe place, he said.

He said the documents were obviously false because they contained no signature and were merely notes that could have been jotted down by any person. Also, the same old names were mentioned in the documents that Frelimo had mentioned two years ago — names such as General Constand Viljoen and Mr Louis Nel. He said the documents had been forged with the assistance of the Soviet Union and East Germany.

He said all meetings held between REMANO and South African officials had been with the express purpose of promoting negotiations between Frelimo and RENAMO. In fact, Frelimo had asked South Africa to Arrange these talks in an effort to find a solution to the war in Mozambique.

It was obvious that the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, wanted President Samora Machel to remain the leader of Mozambique, Mr Correia said

Asked about the activities of the African National Congress in Mozambique subsequent to Nkomati, Mr Correia alleged Frelimo was continuing to give weapons to the ANC for acts against South Africa. Assistance was being given by Mozambique to the ANC in Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

He claimed that ANC leader Mr Joe Bloyo was today still stationed in Maputo carrying diplomatic credentials given to him by the Soviet embassy in Maputo. From Maputo he flew to other countries to develop military strategies against South Africa.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Will Not Join Constitutional Council

MB021607 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1534 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 2, SAPA — SWAPO would not participate in proceedings of the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council, a Windhoek SWAPO member, Mr Anton Lubowski, said today. He was commenting in a statement on a speech by the SWA/Namibian administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, yesterday. Mr Pienaar said South Africa would not refuse to allow SWAPO to join the territory's constitutional council or negotiate a settlement with the internal political parties of SWA/Namibia.

In his statement, Mr Lubowski said the constitutional council had been set up "by the South African colonail regime." It was SWAPO's belief that it was "unacceptable and undemocratic" for anyone to draft a constitution for SWA/Namibia without the mandate of the electorate.

"SWAPO will participate only in free and fair democratic elections under international supervision in terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435," he said. The organisation wanted a cease-fire to be signed, followed by elections and the drafting of a constitution, Mr Lubowski said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Journalists Injured, Equipment Confiscated

MB021715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 2 SAPA — Television camera equipment worth about R300,000 was confiscated by police when news crews were arrested during a disturbance at the University of the Western Cape [UWC], according to one of the newsmen. Two of the journalists were injured. Eight news representatives arrested at UWC yesterday were released early today and were warned to appear in court tomorrow to face charges, a police spokesman said.

A CBS cameraman, Wim de Vos, was under sedation today after receiving treatment for a broken finger, a colleague said. An NCB cameraman, George de Ath, was to be x-rayed later today for a suspected cracked ankle after he was hit by a teargas canister fired by police yesterday.

Mr de Ath said camera equipment worth "more than R300,000" belonging to NBC, CBS and Worldwide Television News was confiscated by police.

Heunis Criticizes Preconditions for Negotiations

MB030734 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text]The South African minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has appealed to South African leaders to stop linking preconditions to negotiating, because this will make negotiations impossible. He said people who wanted to negotiate should do so with open minds.

Reiterates Agenda for Negotiations Open

MB021951 Johannesburg Television Service in
English 1700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts]The Cape congress of the National Party ended in Port Elizabeth this afternoon after fully endorsing the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's, reform initiatives aimed at creating an undividedSouth Africa for all. The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, summed it up today by saying that Mr P.W. Botha had changed the course of South Africa this year and that the agenda was an open one.

[Begin Heunis recording] People argue about the agenda and I would like to state or rather restate the fact that the agenda for negotiations is an open agenda. Any party that wishes to participate in the discussions in those forums or institutions can know that it is an open agenda. There is one precondition only and that is we must renounce violence as a form of change.[end recording]

Ebrahim Announces New Colored School Regulations

MB021011 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, has announced amendments to legislation governing education, which could bring about the dissolution of pupil and student councils in colored schools. In terms of the amendments, school principals have been authorised to suspend or to expel summarily from school any pupil, official, student-teacher, or teacher. Mr Ebrahim told our Cape Town news office that pupil and student councils played no educational role, but a purely political role. The revised educational regulations provide for a system of headboys, headgirls, and class captains.

Le Grange Vows Not to Tolerate Illegal Police Action

MB011715 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1639 GMT 1 oct 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 1 SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, tonight gave the assurance that neither he or the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, would tolerate or condone illegal actions by any policeman.

"The emergency regulations do not protect security forces who act illegally," he told the Cape National Party congress in Port Elizabeth. Mr le Grange spoke on a resolution calling for "in camera" rather than public inquiries into police actions and said this was undesirable. The police had a proud record which could not be allowed to be damaged, and for this reason all cases of misconduct should be publicly investigated. The SAP could not afford to arouse public mistrust with departmental inquiries into cases of gross misconduct.

"Neither I, nor the commissioner of police, are prepared to allow or condone illegal action by policemen," he said. "There must be discipline and order and these must be seen to be maintained.

"All cases must be opened to public scrutiny in the interests of good administration and good order."

Mr le Grange pointed out that such public inquiries often served to clear the police of false allegations. He referred specifically to the so-called "people's court" of the United Democratic Front, in one case a man had sentenced to 75 strokes.

"He had been hit to pieces from behind his neck to down to his ankles and this had been blamed on the police," Mr le Grange said. Serious attention was going to be given to this issue.

Reaction to P.W. Botha Port Elizabeth Speech Continues

Archbishop Sees 'Evolution'

MB012106 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1918 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 1, SAPA — The state president's speech in Port Elizabeth last night indicated "certain evolution" and change of mind since the Durban speech he made in August, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Durban Archbishop Denis Hurley, said here today. The archbishop was a member of a delegation of church leaders that met the president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Pretoria on August 19, after the Durban speech. Archbishop Hurley said in a telephone interview with SAPA tonight Mr Botha now seemed to accept more fully the need for negotiation.

"What will be important to work out is how much freedom will be ganted to various groups to elect their own representatives for negotiations.

"The state president speaks of one citizenship and universal franchise. Obviously, citizenship and franchise will be conditioned by the political sub-divisions that will emerge," Archbishop Hurley said. However, he said, the need to maintain white domination "appears dominant in the president's mind."

"It remains to be seen how these conflicting interests can be reconciled and provided for in realistic negotiation," he said.

Press Reaction

MB030741 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 1 October reports that the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) has dismissed President P.W. Botha's speech in Port Elizabeth as "meaningless promises." AZAPO's publicity officer, Mr Imrann Moosa, has said the "mouthings of principles such as universal franchise and common citizenship' do not fool anybody," *THE STAR* reports. "When Mr Botha speaks of 'universal franchise' he is speaking of the vote in one's 'own homeland' or 'ethnic chamber'. When he speaks of 'common citizenship' he is speaking of citizenship in the Bantustans. AZAPO will not rest until power is in the hands of the owners of this land, the black people," *THE STAR* quotes Moosa as saying.

In its editorial in the same edition *THE STAR* notes that if the reforms announced by President Botha at the National Party's (NP) Cape congress can be taken at face value, they "are major shifts from traditional NP policy and could come close to the essential reforms demanded by the world." However, it is essential that any reform be seen as progress by those intended to benefit from it, and "as long as the plans remain as ill defined as they are now, they will not achieve that goal," it warns.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 1 October reports that Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu has reacted cautiously to

Botha's opening speech at the NP congress. The bishop said that "ultimately the whole exercise was vitiated by the fact that that the State President is making a unilateral decision. He and his people are deciding what is good for the people." Tutu said the speech was better than the Durban one, but that "people have moved a long way since then." Tutu also said "he did not think the President had referred to a 'united South Africa' in previous speeches, and said this was a concession by the governemnt that South Africa should not be Balkanised," the article notes. The bishop characterized black participation in the President's Council as "participation in a toothless bulldog," because the recommendations of the council "can be accepted or not at the whim of the state president," *BUSINESS DAY* reports. He said that Botha was still "moving within the confines of apartheid" and added that it was unacceptable to talk of urban blacks as somehow different from rural blacks. He expressed surprise that Botha had referred to "universal franchise" but said he "had learnt to be wary.". Tutu said he was trying to take a positive approach to the speech and noted if Botha "had given that speech in Durban people would have been a lot less dissatisfied." "What scares him from saying he will release political prisoners and let exiles return? Why didn't he say he would lift the state of emergency — and why did he defend the police and SADF when so many atrocities have been widely reported?" the article quotes Tutu as saying.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, has criticized the president's speech, saying black participation in the President's Council is "no substitute for inclusion in the central government," *BUSINESS DAY* reports in another article. "Suzman said that the restoration of citizenship rights for blacks, and the sharing of decision-making power with communities were 'good sentiments'. 'However, it remains to be seen how this will be translated into practice.'"

In its editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* says Botha's Port Elizabeth speech "was undoubtedly the most positive statement of reform he has yet made. But words are no substitute for action. We still do not have the clear and unambiguous leadership our nation so desperately needs to restore stability and restart the stalled economy." Botha has still not said exactly what he means by "universal franchise", whether he sees "representation at the highest level" as merely black participation in the President's Council, or what he envisions in a federal concept based on geographic and group structures. "On a broad level, we see great hope in the commitment to negotiation. But time is desperately short. And if government hopes to attract credible black leaders to the negotiating table, it needs first to prove its bona fides. And to do that, South Africa needs the clarity and boldness the still seems to be lacking from the leadership of President P.W. Botha."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 1 October says in its editorial: "We do not want to sound churlish, but the truth is that white big business is as reponsible for the country's present crisis as anybody else." Referring to the 91 signatories to the statement in weekend newspapers in support of the "politics of negotiation," the editorial says: "Sadly we have seen some of them in long wrangles with trade unions, over pay, over recognition, over the complete white control in every field in the business world." "It is going to take much more than a mere declaration of beliefs to convince blacks that the men who control South Africa's wealth want to see genuine change and democracy," it notes.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 30 September in a editorial entitled "A greater danger" says "the thought exists apparently with most of the international community that South Africa can be pressured in a cold war, which includes sanctions among other things, to a stage where the country's internal policy can be maneuvered at will." The opposite is really true. In time South Africa will reach the stage where it gives this message to the international community: so far and no further. The danger is that there will be a counterreaction from South Africa.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 1 October in an editorial entitled "Strong Rejection," says when a black leader expresses himself so explicitly against revolutionary change, when he urges his followers to choose the peaceful path to reform, then surely it is logical and imperative to intensely involve such a leader in talks on reform, even though he may have some quarrels with the National Party and government." Chief Buthelezi's address at the Shaka celebrations this weekend contained the sharpest condemnation ever by a non-white of the ANC and the chaos already caused by that organization in South Africa. The world, one hopes, will take notice that the leader of the strongest and most populous black group in South Africa has now bluntly rejected the ANC and Oliver Tambo. The whites in South Africa should also take notice of this, it says. "It is worthwhile to get leaders who unconditionally advocate peace to the conference table," it concludes.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 2 October says in a editorial: "The gist of President Botha's policy speech in Port Elizabeth can be summed up thus: The question of black political rights is not being regarded as a longterm process — as if it were ever possible — but is now being tackled with zeal, and theory should be put into reality as soon as possible." President Botha has spelled out a broad agenda in which this can be accomplished, an agenda in which the government has finally confirmed that it is bound to the priciple of an undivided South Africa, one South African citizenship, and universal suffrage, but within structures chosen by South Africans. The state president has further indicated government's intention to get the negotiation process with black people going by his offer to get them involved in the President's Council. "Will there now be excuses not to take part in the President's Council and not accept P.W. Botha's agenda?" it asks. Clearly, as the state president has spelled it out, he could not have proposed a more open agenda for negotiation. It can now be said: "Political power sharing at the highest level means that people from the different groups at community level will make decisions on common interest." In conclusion, it asks, "Are black leaders prepared to stand up and be counted?"

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 October reports that police raided the homes of seven members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) and the Azanian Student Movement in Zamdela township in the Vaal Triangle last week. "AZAPO'S Southern Transvaal region vice-chairman, Mr Charles Mabitsela, said police confiscated various articles during the raids but no arrests were made. A police spokesman said police "cannot answer all inquiries relating to routine investigations. We therefore do not see our way clear to even inquire whether the allegations are true or not".

In its editorial in the same edition, entitled "Bring the Army Back in Line", *THE STAR* says the Mozambique Government has made South Africa look devious and foolish twice in a matter of days, and the fact the President Botha says he is "satisfied that the chief of the Defence Force has observed the spirit of the Nkomati Accord does not mean the latest allegations of bad faith are untrue." In fact, the allegations point to an established pattern of behavior and "signal the existence of a group of senior officers bent on sabotaging the country's interest," *THE STAR* says. "The Government cannot have it both ways. If it did not authorise the dubious adventures and intrusions of these military men, then the corollary must be true: Elements in the Defence Force are out of control, and think they can do what they like." "Mr P. w. Botha needs to show his determination to stop military men from hijacking policy by taking visible action against the offenders."

"For boycotting pupils to return to school this week for 1985's last term would seem to be a key element in resolving unrest. Yet the often irrational stance of the boycotters is compounded by excessive and ureasonable behaviour from officialdom," *THE STAR* says in a second editorial. The banning of a meeting called by parents,teachers and pupils to discuss ways to normalize the school situation in Soweto this week, and the blanket closing of colored schools in the Western Cape, even those not touched by class boycotts, are two examples. "Self-destructive and quixotic behaviour is what one expects from young radicals. When the authorities behave similarly it's a recipe for disaster," it concludes.

THE STAR reports in another article that "trouble flared in Soweto today when buses were damaged by a large group of youths at the bus terminus opposite Baragwanath Hospital in Diepkloof. Commuters who arrived at the terminus at 6 am said the group marched towards the bus stand carrying sticks and stones." A Public Transportation Company spokesman said the head of the office was not aware of the incident, the article says.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 2 October carries a report by Brian Stuart which says: "The restructuring of the President's Council to include Blacks would make it the main negotiating body between the Government and Black leaders in South Africa." Although President Botha left the details open to negotiation in his speech on Monday, "*THE CITIZEN* learned that the new council would be the major channel for reform affecting Black South Africans. Black representatives on the new council would then have the same role in negotiating their own interests as Coloured and Indian members had in the old President's Council," Stuart reports. The government does not proposed a fourth chamber of parliament for blacks, he notes.

In its editorial of the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* says nobody can deny that President Botha's speech in Port Elizabeth was positive, "that the Government is continuing with reform, and that the reform envisaged represents a major shift in Nationalist policy." The government is not going to hand the country over to black majority rule, it notes, saying: "That's not reform; that's suicide." Neither is it going to suddenly dismantle apartheid, because "a system built up over the years cannot be changed overnight." However, a very major start has been made, it says. "What the President's Council with Blacks on it will do is act as the main forum on the future of blacks, very much as the President's Council acted in the case of Coloureds and Indians," the editorial says. The only thing needed now is for black leaders to come foreward to negotiate the future of their people, it adds.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 2 October says in its editorial that it was "unsettled and even surprised" by the positive reaction to Botha's Port Elizabeth speech and its "so-called reform package." "Apartheid by any other name will remain apartheid," it says. The universal franchise statement by Botha "is not only vague, but if read properly, only means that blacks will have the vote separately from whites. The unified South Africa only reflects another glorified system of homelands, where it is hoped that the urban blacks will be roped together perhaps with the homelands to form their own 'states'." It is a reform package of no consequence, the editorial states, and it will do nothing to ease the continuing violence. "It is about time that the Government was told it cannot have its piece of cake and eat it. Apartheid must go. It cannot be prettied up. It cannot be dressed up in false colours. We are not that stupid," it concludes.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 October says, "Depending on the attitude of foreign banks, there is a chance that some of the restrictions on the repayment of foreign debts could be lifted before the end-of-year deadline." Director General of Finance Chris Stals told reporter John Tilson that the Standstill Coordinating Committee is making good progress, and that research and experience gained in recent weeks has led to certain revisions to the regulations. "Stals says announcements of amendments will be made in the next couple of days." Stals has confirmed that a meeting with major creditors is scheduled for later this month, Tilson reports. "The pace of events to date suggests that it is possible to make significant progress before the December 31 deadline, but Stals cautioned that the SA side is not prejudging the attitude of the creditor banks. He said progress will depend on what kind of solution is sought."

In its editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* urges a "full and public inquiry" into the actions by the military and the allegations of the Mozambican Government. "If even half of the allegations are true, it is a devastating indictment of government's inability to control the military," it says. "It appears increasingly that South Africa's dogs of war are truly unleashed. Who is actually in control of the security forces? If the Mozambican allegations are true, certainly not the Cabinet. That situation cannot be allowed to continue." it states.

Political Figures Comment on Current Situation

Tutu on ANC Participation

MB030707 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu says the ANC must be included in any discussions about South Africa's future. Speaking shortly after his arrival in London, he has described their participation as crucial. The Nobel Peace Price winner is to meet the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, later today. Bishop Tutu dismissed the recent announcements by President P.W. Botha, saying the president is a courageous man but he does not have the conviction of his courage. He also said African participation on the President's Council won't solve anything.

[Begin recording] [Tutu] I think we should dismiss that completely. We knew very well that the President's Council is not a legislative body. It is merely advisory, and that is not what we want. What we want is a solution that has been arrived at by all the people participating, not something unilaterally determined by the whites. [end recording]

Tutu on Sanctions

MB030810 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Bishop Desmond Tutu is expected to ask Margaret Thatcher to impose full sanctions against Pretoria when he meets the British prime minister later today. (Neil Gramson) reports:

[Begin Recording] [(Gramson)] At a news conference after his arrival, the Nobel Peace Prize winner dismissed arguments that sanctions hurt black South Africans more than whites. He described South Africa as being on the edge of a precipice, and said the international community has but the last chance to end apartheid and this is what he will be telling Mrs Thatcher:

[Tutu] I would like her to back action that is effective to dismantle apartheid and end the carnage that is happening in our country. [end recording]

Buthelezi on Economic Progress, Reform

MB012032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Durban, Oct 1, SAPA — Reform resulted from the pressure of economic progress rather than violence, the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told delegates to the International Institute of Personnel Management convention in Durban today. He said it was not the politics of violence and confrontation which was bringing about changes and the abandonment of Verwoerdian [reference to former Prime Minister H. Verwoerd — FBIS] apartheid. "Reform is the inevitable consequence of economic progress in our country," he said.

He said it was now recognised that regional economic development must defy the boundaries of apartheid. "In Kwazulu/Natal there is now a very widespread perception that black and white are inextricable interwoven in interest and in destiny. "However the South African Government twists and turns, they face very active pressure to move towards power-sharing between black and white."

Chief Buthelezi said that if fundamental reforms were introduced, personnel managers would face a formidable task in taking part in a social revolution which few had thought about in any depth.

On Conditions for Negotiation

MB021037 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958 GMT 2 Oct 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: Chief Minister's Office Ulundi; for immediate release]

[Excerpt] From Rudden, Ulundi, Wednesday — Four conditions essential to succesful negotiations between blacks and whites over South Africa's peaceful future were outlined here today by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president described the conditions in an aide memoire presented during discussions with the chairman of Unilever in Britain, Sir Kenneth Durham.

Chief Buthelezi said there were no prospects of such negotiations being successful:

(1) If future political changes were confined to changes within the idiom of the new constitution;

(2) Unless racism had ceased to be an organising principle of government;

(3) Unless there was common acceptance that South Africa was one country, with one people who could only be governed successfully by one government;

(4) Unless, in order to avoid scorched earch policies on both the black and white sides of the political dilemma, the need for compromises was accepted.

Chief Buthelezi told Sir Kenneth that these were not preconditions uttered to make negotiation impossible — they were demanded by reality.

"I am satisfied that the vast majority of opinion-makers in this country will only come together once these things have been accepted," he said. "I believe they can come together within this framework and, in fact, I believe they will come together."

The chief minister said big business in South Africa had no quarrel with these preconditions. In fact their merits were now being argued ever more insistently. Their principles were supported by ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] and in submissions to the United Nations hearings on transnational corporations.

"There is now very substantial consensus between big business and black politicians who reject the armed struggle or who reject bringing about change through internal revolution."

Police Situation Report on Injuries, Arrests

MB021733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 2 SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"Colesberg: A group of youths stopped a black female, poured petrol over her and set her on fire. Bystanders extinguished the fire. She was taken to hospital and is being treated for serious burns.

"Colesberg: One black male was slightly injured when police had to act during a stone-throwing incident.

"Soweto (Johannesburg): One black male was slightly injured by a riotous group during an incident of stone-throwing at private vehicles.

"Elsies River: Two coloured youths have been arrested for looting a delivery van.

"Khavelitsha (Cape Town): One black male was slightly injured by a riotous mob during a petrol bomb attack on a private vehicle.

"Khayelitsha: One white male and one coloured male sustained slight burns during a petrol bomb attack on a development board vehicle.

"Zwelentemba (Worcester): One black male, injured and arrested earlier for stone-throwing, has died in hospital.

"Riverview (Cape Town): One black youth was injured by a riotous mob during a stone-throwing incident.

"Zwide (Port Elizabeth): A black male was injured when another black male petrol-bombed a development board vehicle. No arrests were made.

"Soweto (Johannesburg): One black male was injured by a riotous mob during a petrol bomb attack on a private lorry."

1 Death in Overnight Violence

MB030656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0643 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 3, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the police Directorate of Republic Relations in Pretoria:

"Incidents of arson, petrol-bombing and stonethrowing occurred overnight in areas of the Eastern Cape, Western Province, East Rand, Northern Transvaal and Port Natal. In Umlazi near Durban, extensive damage was caused to buses when petrol-bombed and set alight by mobs of blacks. In Bellville South near Cape Town, police arrested two coloured males who were found to be erecting barricades with burning tyres in a public road in the area.

"In the black residential area of Stutterheim, police dispersed a stonethrowing mob with shotgun fire; six black males were slightly injured and medically treated. Twentry five black males and 56 black females were arrested on charges of public violence.

"In the black residential area of Oudtshoorn, a coloured male (bus passenger) was slightly injured when hit by a stone when the bus he was travellin on was stoned by a mob of blacks.

"In New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, two schools were damaged when set alight by unknown arsonists. In both incidents the SADF extinguished the blaze prior to serious damage being caused.

"In the black residential area of King Williams Town, a black male was fatally wounded when police dispersed a stonethrowing mob with shotgun fire.

"A white male was slightly injured when the car he was travelling in was stoned by a mob of blacks in the black residential area of Leslie in the eastern Transvaal.

"In the same area, police arrested five black males on charges of public violence during an incident in which police vehicles were stoned."

School Attendance in East Rand Townships 'Reasonable'

MB021737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Oct 2 SAPA — School attendance at most East Rand township lower and higher primary schools was reasonable today, while few pupils turned up at high schools. Members of the security forces kept a low profile near the school premises while some patrolled the townships.

Cape Area Attendance Near Normal

MB021741 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1253 GMT 2 Oct

[Excerpts] Cape Town oct 2 SAPA — High school attendance on the Cape Flats seemed to be near normal today, but alternative classes appeared to have replaced usual lessons at several and many schools closed early. About 60 percent of pupils arrived at Scottsville but left to await the result of an anticipated meeting in Athlone this afternoon. About 80 percent of Scottsdene pupils gathered at the school today before holding a secret ballot which indicated about 60 percent wanted to continue the stayaway.

'Extensive' School Boycott 2 Oct

MB030753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 3, SAPA — Tens of thousands of pupils around the country continued to stay away from classes yesterday, the first day of the final school term.

The extensive boycott was confirmed by the Department of Education and Training [DET] in Pretoria.

Hardest hit were the Eastern Cape and the West Rand. In all, about 174 schools were deserted.

Of those which had no attendance, 114 are in the Eastern Cape, four on the East Rand, one in Natal, two in the Free State and 35 on the West rand.

Classes at the Immaculata Catholic school in Diepkloof were suspended indefinitely yesterday after a group of youths approached the school with the apparent intention of chansing pupils away.

Class attendance at most East Rand townships started slowly when schools reopened and members of the security forces kept a low prifile near the school premises while some patrolled the townships.

Attendance at lower and higher pirmary schools was reasonable but few pupils turned up at high schools.

Pupils interviewed called on the DET to postpone to next year the examinations which are due to be written from the end of this month. They also repeated their demands for the withdrawal of security forces from townships and near the schools and the release of their detained colleagues.

Those who went to school were not carrying books, nor wearing uniforms "for fear of being branded dissenters."

They said they were on the school premises to "assess the situation and will continue refusing to be taught until our demands are met."

On the West Rand attendance was poor and pupils left for home before midday. Earlier, in Soweto, groups of youths gathered at bus terminals and stoned buses, preventing pupils from going to school.

In the Eastern Cape incidents of stone throwing were reported from most townships affected by the school boycott.

Natal Boycott of White Shops Called Off

MB031254 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1253 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Durban Oct 3 SAPA — Trade unions and community organisations in Natal which backed a consumer boycott of white shops have decided to call it off as from Friday.

In a statement in Durban today, the unions and organisations said: "We now believe that the continuation of the boycott threatens to divide rather than unify due to the peculiar situation we face in Natal."

"The Inyanda Chamber of Commerce has openly and publicly threatened violence to end the boycott. This has to be taken seriously in view of the loss of lives, bombings of houses and a reign of terror that exists in the townships. "As responsible organisations we are not prepared to continue a campaign that might lead to more lives being lost," the statement said.

Consumer boycotts remain a legitimate and viable form of mass protest. Where acts and threats of violence were not prevalent people united in an effective boycott. These were effective despite the hostile attitude of the press, the statement said.

"For those who firmly committed themselves to supporting the boycott we have learnt a great deal...Such campaigns can unite people irrespective of the barriers of race, tribe and ideology.

"These lessons renew our determination to carry on the struggle for a democratic South Africa free of oppression and exploitation where all will enjoy economic prosperity and where justice will prevail," the statement said.

The boycott call was part of a national campaign during which certain demands were made. They were:

Lift the state of emergency.
Remove the police and the army from the townships.
Release detainees.
Give full political rights to all.

The statement said: "We decided to embark on this campaign in order to express the united opposition of the oppressed people to a situation where there is mass unemployment and starvation, where hundreds of people have been killed by the police and army and where thousands are detained in conditions that allow widespread torture and brutality."

The unions and organisations which issued the statement are: Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), General Workers Union (GWU), Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), Food and Canning Workers Union, AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation], AZASM [Azanian Students Movement], Muslim Students Association, community and youth organisations in Durban.

World Council of Churches Aid to ANC, SWAPO

MB020947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] This year the World Council of Churches, WCC, has provided 550,000 rand to black organizations which oppose the South African Government. The WCC disclosed that it provided SWAPO and ANC with 360,000 and 190,000 rands respectively.

PFP's Eglin Reacts to Botha Rejection of Inquiry

MB021725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 2, SAPA — The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Colin Eglin, said today Mr P.W. Botha's rejection of an opposition call for a fullscale inquiry into allegations of irregularities by senior SADF officers was unacceptable. Referring to the Nkomati Accord, Mr Eglin said no international agreement could prohibit a government from conducting an inquiry into the behaviour of its own agents. He said he could not accept Mr Botha's argument that an inquiry into the allegations concerning South African Defence Force officers (made in RENAMO documents), would be a breach of the Nkomati Accord.

The allegations went far beyond the issue of the accord. They opened up issues such as the effectiveness of ministerial control over and responsibility for government agents, as well as the relationship between the Department of Defence and the Department of Foreign Affairs in the field of extrateritorial activities.

Mr Eglin said the people of South Africa were entitled to know beyond all doubt that the servants of the state were carrying out the policy of the government in spirit and deed. The leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, had called for a "full-scale and thorough investigation into the allegations."

In spite of President Botha's rejection, the PFP would continue to press for such an investigation through an all-party parliamentary committee, Mr Eglin said.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of Future Economic Hardships

MB301454 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 Sept 85

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has repeated his warning that Zambians should brace themselves for economic hardships and warned that the coming years will be even more difficult. The president told the 20th UNIP [United National Independence Party] National Council meeting at Lusaka's Mulungushi hall that the national economy has been under severe external and internal forces. The president at the same time appealed to the Zambian workers and the labor movement to take into account the country's economy in their wage demands. He said the country's external debt arrears has increased while the budget deficit has grown.

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives on 2-Day Visit

AB021721 Dakar PANA in English 1644 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 2 Oct. (ZANA/PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), arrived in Lusaka this afternoon for a two day official visit to Zambia. Mr Diouf, who arrived from Zaire where he made an overnight stopover, was met at Lusaka International Airport by President Kaunda, Party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Mosokotwane and other top party and government officials.

President Diouf, who is leading a high powered delegation which includes OAU Secretary General Ide Oumaro, received a colourful reception. He inspected a guard of honour mounted by the Zambia Army Second Battalion and was entertained by traditional dances.

President Diouf, whose visit here is his first assignment since he took over the OAU chairmanship from retiring Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, is touring six Frontline States and other nations in the region.

The inclusion of Mr Oumaru, OAU Liberation Committee Executive Secretary General Hassim Mbita and other OAU officials in his delegation indicates that the Namibian independence impasse and apartheid in South Africa will top his agenda in a series of talks with leaders of the region.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, Nkomo Begin Unity Talks

MB030604 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Unity talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU have now started. A statement released by the minister of political affairs and coordination of cooperatives, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo reads: The unity committee has reached a stage where a progress report has been given to the two leaders of ZANU-PF and FP-ZAPU for their consideration. A meeting of the two leaders to this effect was held at the prime minister's office in Parliament yesterday afternoon. The unity committeee will await further instructions from the two leaders as regards its next tasks.

Present in yesterday's meeting were Comrade Robert Mugabe, Comrade Joshua Komo, Comrade Simon Muzenda, Comrade Joseph Musika, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, and Comrade John Nkomo.

Foreign Minister Warns Against RSA Destabilization

MB301750 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The Frontline States have been urged to be vigilant to safeguard national sovereignty and independence against South Africa's acts of destabilization. The call was made by Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Witness Mangwende in a speech read on his behalf in Harare today at a reception marking the 19th anniversary of Botswana's independence. Comrade Mangwende said the success of individual states collectively as members of the SADCC is threatened by the machinations of the Pretoria regime.

The minister praised Zimbabwe's relations with Botswana, saying they continue to be consolidated at both party and government level. He described the Zimbabwe-Botswana joint commission as an important vehicle for the exchange of ideas with a view to solving problems for mutual benefit. Comrade Mangwende also called on the international community to support the struggling people of Namibia, adding that the tide in South Africa, which occupies Namibia, is beginning to turn in favor of democracy.

Mugabe Congratulates USSR's Ryzhkov on Appointment

MB020952 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Cot 85

[Text] The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has congratulated Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, on being appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. In his message, Comrade Mugabe said he learned of Comrade Ryzhkov's appointment with much pleasure, and extended sincere congratulations on behalf of ZANU-PF, the government, and the people of Zimbabwe. He assured the new chairman of his support and wished him success in the preparation for the 27th congress of the CPSU, as well as the country's next 5-year plan.

Deputy Transport Minister Hails Ties With PRC

MB012119 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The deputy minister of transport, Comrade Amina Hughes, has hailed the friendship and cooperation between Zimbabwe and China. She was addressing a ceremony to mark China's national day in Harare today on behalf of Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Witness Mangwende. Comrade Amina Hughes said the China-Zimbabwe joint commission have laid the foundation for increased trade between the two countries. In reply, the Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Zheng Yaowen reiterated the need for establishing [words indistinct] between Zimbabwe and China.